FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 131

7 July 1983

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START DELEGATION LEADERS MEET IN GENEVA

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 6 TASS -- The heads of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a meeting here today.

U.S., SOVIET INF DELEGATIONS MEET 6 JUL

LD061235 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 6 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

NATO COMMANDER'S DEPLOYMENT STATEMENT SNUBBED

LD061825 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

American General Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, is again deceiving himself and other people. In an interview, which was published in the Thursday issue of the West German QUICK magazine, he once again made a statement that the Soviet Union would start "seriously" conducting talks in Geneva only after the first Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

An answer to such claims has been just given at the highest level in Moscow. It leaves no shade of doubt as regards the USSR's reaction to the attempts at upsetting the military balance in Europe.

The Soviet Union cannot but consider the fact that as a nuclear power, it, together with its allies, is opposed in Europe by the North Atlantic bloc which has U.S. forward-based nuclear means, as well as British and French nuclear means which are capable of reaching the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries of Europe.

As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov reaffirmed in talking with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, if things come to the deployment of new American missiles, the USSR will not give up its positions, will not weaken its defence, but take timely and effective counter-measures.

Anything else is deep and dangerous misconception.

CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION EXAMINES ROBOT ENGINEERING

PM041510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Baygarov "Commentator's Column": ["Cooperation Deepening"]

[Text] The 106th CEMA Executive Committee session has ended. It was held in Moscow under the sign of preparing for the next sitting of the CEMA session. The socialist countries' representatives examined diverse questions of cooperation and the materials which will be submitted for discussion to the council's supreme organ.

It is now impossible to imagine life in the fraternal countries without economic integration. However, time advances the task of making it more profound, comprehensive and effective. In the final analysis, this will strengthen each country's national economy and the overall potential of the states belonging to CEMA. One of the central problems of the national economy is the rational utilization of fuel, energy and raw material resources. Great attention was devoted precisely to this at the Executive Committee session.

There have already been more than 100 such Executive Committee session. And there probably has not been one which has not resolved tasks which directly affect the interests interests of tens of millions of people -- creators of the new world. This time, a package of measures to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population was examined. This, too, will be one of the chief topics at the upcoming CEMA session.

Really combining the advantage of the socialist system with the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution is an effective lever for qualitative progress in production forces. In this connection, the broad introduction of robots and manipulators will play an appreciable role. They will permit the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and free hundreds of thousands of people from monotonous manual labor. This is a very important precondition for resolving one of the chief tasks of communist building: surmounting the substantial differences between physical and mental labor.

Proceeding from this, last year the socialist countries concluded a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in developing and organizing the specialized and collaborative production of industrial robots. Progress in fulfilling it has been examined at Executive Committee sessions. It was pointed out that the fraternal countries are already introducing robots into the national economy. A concerted concept of the development of robot engineering has been determined within the council framework, and designs of industrial robots are being standardized. The Executive Committee defined targets for the further realization of the general agreement.

This executive committee session confirmed with new force the CEMA countries' determination to deepen cooperation and strengthen the socialist community's economic potential.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER COMMISSION MEETS IN HUNGARY

PM041459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Discussion Completed"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jun -- The 44th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power has ended in Pecs. Delegations of the CEMA member countries and also the SFRY took part in it.

The commission discussed tasks arising from resolutions adopted at the 105th CEMA Executive Committee Session, particularly on questions of joint planning in the organization of work in specialization and production sharing in nuclear technology instruments and apparatus and isotope components. It examined a report on the activity of the Interatominstrument International Economic Association in 1982.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR HAILS EAST BLOC INTEGRATION

PM3015349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Advantages of Socialist Integration"]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jun -- Cooperation with the socialist countries within the CEMA framework has played, and will continue to play, a main role in Hungary's foreign economic ties and has been an important basis for fulfilling the current 5-year plan, G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has stressed. He was delivering a report to a session of the Hungarian National Assembly on the government's activity in the past 2 years and on its further tasks.

In view of the requirements of the present stage of economic development, he pointed out, Hungary must join more vigorously in the international division of labor, primarily in socialist economic integration. The advantages that lie in cooperation with the socialist countries are well known. Hungarian-Soviet economic ties are of exceptionally great importance for the development of Hungary's economy.

The states belonging to CEMA, the speaker stressed, are characterized by some of the highest rates of development in the world. Hungary is interested in creating jointly the optimum conditions for further improving the activity of the socialist countries' economic community, which possesses tremendous spiritual and material potential.

RCP PLENUM DISCUSSES MOSCOW SUMMIT MEETING

PM051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Noble Ideals, Consistent Efforts"]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul -- An RCP Central Committee Plenum held here discussed a briefing on the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist countries. The plenum approved the activity of the Romanian delegation headed by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

The plenum noted that the joint statement adopted by the participants in the Moscow meeting, creates a firm basis for cutting short the present dangerous course in Europe, preventing nuclear war, and holding effective talks with the NATO countries.

The plenum confirmed the determination of the RCP, the Romanian Government, and all the Romanian people to continue to strengthen solidarity with the socialist countries and with progressive forces throughout the world in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

END OF 'GLOBAL SHIELD 83' MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD031517 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The United States has completed 7-day maneuvers of its strategic nuclear force. It was a thoroughly planned rehearsal for a world nuclear war on the territory of three continents. Troops of a number of NATO countries and Japan also took part. Observers regard the maneuvers codenamed "Global Shield 83" as a provocation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

U.S. POLICIES, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ROLE EYED

PM011521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Professor K. Brutents: "International Tension and the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session again demonstrated that the CPSU and the Soviet state see the preservation of peace as mankind's key problem both now and in the foreseeable future. These decisions are significant not only for communists and the peoples of our country but also for the broad international public and the governments and peoples of other countries, including the developing countries. The developing states' position on global questions of war and peace is exceedingly important in the course of the current confrontation between two lines in present-day international politics -- the course toward preserving and strengthening peace and the course toward undermining its foundations.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the plenum, one of the fundametal traits of the modern world is the growing role of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which have freed themselves from colonial or semicolonial dependence. The processes taking place in them are complex and not uniform.

The Soviet Union has established particularly close relations with the countries which have chosen a socialist orientation. But the aggressive policy of domination and diktat pursued by the imperialist powers also contradicts the objective interests of the states where the capitalist system has been established. In their effort to overcome their economic backwardness these countries need equal international cooperation and lasting peace. Many of them see ties with the socialist community as a means of strengthening their independence. Vis-a-vis the developing countries the Soviet Union is pursuing a course of mutually advantageous cooperation with complete respect for their sovereignty and noninterference in their affairs.

The imperialist states' policy is different. The hardening of the stance vis-a-vis the liberated countries is now an integral part of the U.S. line toward confrontation in international affairs. Basically, the "big stick" policy has again been placed on a pedestal.

The developing countries and their independence are coming under growing pressure. Emphatic solidarity with Israel's aggressive policy, threats against Libya, increasingly lavish aid for puppet groupings in Angola, the overt organization of incursions in Nicaragua, crude intervention in El Salvador, attempts to intensify the undeclared war against the Afghan people, patronage of Kampuchean counterrevolution, active support for separatist elements in a number of areas of India, and steps aimed at blocking Namibian independence -- these are just a few aspects of Washington's current policy.

President Reagan's administration considers it politically advantageous to try to impose its will on the young states within the framework of a global anti-Soviet strategy. The chief element in U.S. policy in the developing countries' zone is to approach it as a "battlefield" between East and West. In other words, Washington is trying to use anti-Soviet rhetoric as a cover for its neocolonialist designs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and its actions to destabilize "undesirable" regimes in developing countries. That is why the Reagan administration is trying to portray the national liberation movements as the result of the USSR's "subversive activity."

In line with its overall course, the White House is shifting the center of gravity in relations with the developing countries in the direction of military strongarm aspects. Current U.S. policy in this zone is distinguished by militarization and the buildup of the U.S. military presence. There are U.S. military bases, strongpoints, and military advisers in eight Arab countries, and in a number of cases it is a case of a return to places from which they were formerly expelled. A U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" contingent is deployed in the Sinai Peninsula, and since the fall of 1982 more than 1,000 U.S. soldiers have been in Lebanon. The United States has also been given the chance to set up bases in Kenya and Somalia. Military installations are being built and expanded on Diego Garcia Island to service aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines and to receive B-52 bombers which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Moreover, the United States is ignoring the legitimate protests of the sovereign state of Mauritius, which wants the island back.

The so-called "U.S. Central Command" was set up recently to direct the operations of the "Rapid Deployment Force" in the region of the Persian Gulf, East Africa, and Southwest Asia. Its sphere of activity takes in many sovereign states, again, against their will, which naturally alarms them. The United States is also setting up new military facilities and strongpoints in the Caribbean and Central America.

Apart from the anti-Soviet plans and hegemonist designs in respect of its allies (Washington is seeking to "patronize" their ties with developing countries) the main U.S. aim, undoubtedly, is to use "strongarm politics to retrieve lost positions in those countries."

The deterioration of the international situation has also considerably worsened the prospects for the liberated countries' economic development. The arms race is devouring enormous sums of money, some of which could be use to solve their pressing problems. But it is the position of the imperialist states which is preventing the implementation of the Soviet proposals on switching some of the money save as a result of limiting the arms race to the needs of the developing countries.

Moreover, the policy of U.S. imperialism leads to the developing countries themselves being drawn into the orbit of the arms race. According to the data of the UNCTAD Secretariat, their military expenditure increased by almost 150 percent in 1972-1981 and their share of worldwide military expenditure rose from 10 to 19 percent. The U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the nonaligned countries now account for 38 percent of all purchases of conventional armaments. Saudi Arabia, for example, according to the French paper LE MONDE, has replaced Iran as the number one purchaser of U.S. military equipment and spends $2,500 per capita annually on it.

Of course, this phenomenon has various local causes in many cases -- for example, the desire of certain regimes to stock up with weapons against their own peoples, hegemonist ambitions in respect of neighbors, and conflicts and rivalry, chiefly on nationalist grounds, between young states skillfully kindled by the imperialists.

But the predominant role is usually performed by factors associated with imperialist policy. The swelling military industrial complex requires -- especially when the cost of the latest types of armaments is growing -- larger and more profitable sales markets. Moreover, weapons exports are accompanied -- this is programmed by imperialist suppliers -- by the developing countries' military-technical dependence on them.

The strategy of maintaining and fanning tension in various parts of the world -- from Southeast Asia to Central America, from Afghanistan to southern Africa -- is an essential element of the present U.S. course toward exacerbating the international situation. In practice this means the preservation of the explosive hotbeds which abound in the zone of the developing countries, which in turn helps to spread the arms race to these countries. It is known, for example, that the Near East has become a region with one of the largest accumulations of weapons. It is known also that this is due primarily to Israel's expansionist policy, which is supported by and receives material backup from the United States.

For many years the United States has rejected all political initiatives aimed at a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East conflict. It has also reacted negatively to the Soviet Union's proposal on seeking a solution to the problem of ending the arms race in that region, in close linkage, of course, with a general Near East settlement. Moreover, the United States continues to comprehensively supply the aggressor with weapons. The latest example of this is the announcement of a new military "injection" for Israel in the form of 75 F-16 aircraft.

The accent on the military aspect and the desire to portray the developing countries as a "battlefield" between NATO and Warsaw Pact states are used by imperialism in order to achieve yet another aim. They want the pounding of militarist drums and anti-Soviet rhetoric to muffle the demands the developing countries are making on the imperialist states, insisting on equal economic relations. It is no accident that the same Reagan administration which embarked on the path of confrontation has adopted a negative, unconstructive stance in relation to the platform of the new international economic order. Thus, the current exacerbation of international tension as a result of the imperialist policy of fueling tension and of an unbridled arms race is hitting the developing countries' fundamental interests harder and harder -- both general human interests, relating to preserving world peace and preventing a thermonuclear conflict, and specific interests governed by their objective position in the system of international relations as the recent colonial and dependent periphery of imperialism.

Only recently there was the feeling in the developing countries that problems of war and peace were not priority problems for those countries, that they concerned the developed states or even exclusively the great powers. But life has refuted this view, showing that imperialism's course toward fueling tension directly affects all countries and all peoples.

A typical feature of the recent evolution of the developing countries' foreign policy positions is the growing awareness by the public and governments of the fact that imperialism's aggressive policy is also directed against the liberated states. Hence the marked shift in the direction of resistance to imperialism on questions of war and peace and disarmament, and the placing of these questions in the forefront of their international policy.

The positive shifts in the developing countries' position were convincingly confirmed by the recent seventh conference of nonaligned countries. It focused attention on the fundamental problems of the international situation, above all the defense of peace and detente and the limitation of the arms race, and put forward the struggle for these goals as they key task of the nonaligned countries' foreign policy.

The conference demonstrated the growing opposition to the aggressive and militarist course of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. In their final declaration the state and government heads who met in Delhi blamed the United States and the other imperialist states for creating hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in the Near East, in Central America, in southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean, and so forth. There was direct or indirect condemnation of the U.S. desire for military superiority, the U.S. doctrines of deterrence and "limited" nuclear war, and specific military-political measures by Washington.

The nonaligned countries' political line was further confirmed at the fifth conference of the "Group of 77" in Buenos Aires, in Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi's mid-April speech to members of the Indian Armed Forces, during the visits by Mozambique President Samora Machel and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the socialist countries, and so forth.

The clear-cut anti-imperialist position on questions of war and peace in the present dangerous international situation is bound to satisfy all who are concerned about the fate of the peoples' security. At the same time special significance attaches here to vigorous political actions stemming from this position and dictated by an awareness of the fact that the contribution of each country, each people, and each political party to the common cause of preventing war is more important than ever before.

Imperialists are trying to prevent the developing countries from participating in the struggle for peace and detente and are saying that their aggressive actions in pursuit of anti-Soviet goals do not affect the developing states. It is in the interests of the developing countries to frustrate these plans, and they, to all appearances, have no intention of tolerating attempts to keep them on the sidelines of international politics.

There can scarcely be any doubt that the developing countries are capable of increasing their contribution to the defense of peace and to the struggle against the arms race, against imperialism's aggressive policy. This applies also to the fundamental questions of the planned deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. It may appear that this problem is remote from the developing countries -- geographically and politically. But in fact, it directly relates to them. In fact, the zone of action of these missiles extends to a whole group of African states, as was noted, for example, by the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID, which wrote that the "medium-range U.S. missiles which it is planned to deploy in Sicily will be a major and most direct threat to Africa."

The main point, however, is that the implementation of the U.S. plans in Europe will lead to a dramatic heightening of the danger of war, will heavily poison international relations, and will create a situation in which the protection of the developing countries' vital interests becomes even more difficult.

The Soviet Union counters the imperialist policy of diktat and subjugation with a policy of genuine equality, friendship, and cooperation with the developing countries.

It contributes to the growth of their role in international affairs. "In our era," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "it is socialism which is the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, the protector of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of all people and of mankind as a whole."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY ON POLOVCHAK CASE

LD051911 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 5 Jul 83

["An End Should Be Put to Arbitrariness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- As has already been reported, the U.S. authorities unlawfully keep in the USA Vladimir Polovchak, the under-age son of the Polovchaks, Mikhail and Anna, who visited the United States at the relatives invitation and then returned home. He is forbidden to leave the USA, although even a U.S. court recently ruled that Vladimir Polovchak should be returned to the parents.

A statement was made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. In the statement the U.S. authorities' stand is qualified as grossly contradicting the generally accepted norms of international law and constituting a direct breach of the appropriate provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The statement conveys a demand for an end to the arbitrariness and to the trampling of elementary norms of humaneness with regard to the Polovchak family, and for enabling Vladimir Polovchak to unimpededly return to his parents in the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET'S PONOMAREV ADDRESSES CONGRESSMEN

LD061626 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Talks were continued at the USSR Supreme Soviet today with a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, who arrived in the USSR last week. The sides discussed relations between the two countries, topical issues of the international situation, above all those in connection with limitation of arms, regional and other problems.

A luncheon was given in honour of the delegation in the Grand Kremlin Palace today on behalf of chairmen of Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Addressing the luncheon, head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said addressing the American congressmen:

We hope that after seeing our country with your own eyes, you will be more receptive to truth about it when you return home. We would like responsible representatives of the United States [to] judge our country's life and politics on the basis of first-hand information. This kind of knowledge, which is true knowledge, is the best way to mutual understanding and trust, which is now so badly lacking in world politics.

Your delegation is going on a tour of the country. Quite right is the ancient saying that it is better to see once than to hear one hundred times what you wish to know. You are going to see all over our country that the Soviet people are engaged in a peaceful creative effort. All our plans for years and decades are those of peaceful construction.

The Soviet people, the Soviet Union need no war, to say nothing of nuclear war. We do not need either other peoples' lands or other peoples' wealth -- we have quite enough of our own. The whole psychological, ideological atmosphere of the Soviet society is permeated with the spirit of peaceableness, friendship of peoples and mutual cooperation. Our constitution prohibits propaganda of war. Therefore there is no "Soviet military threat" either to the West or to the East.

It goes without saying that in the event of an aggression against it the Soviet Union will defend itself. We can do this. The victory in the Great Patriotic War has clearly shown that, and those who are bent on military adventures should remember that lesson.

Speaking on the conversations between the U.S. congressmen and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Ponomarev pointed out:

Our discussions are naturally centred on questions pertaining to the prevention of war. There is one principle in that -- equal security, parity in arms, and ideally -- general disarmament. The direct objective in the limitation of the arms race is now a freeze on the nuclear arsenals. The freeze would create a good basis for the subsequent considerable reduction of nuclear weapons.

We are deeply convinced that a freeze accords with the interests and security of both sides. We have reached parity on the whole. A freeze would preserve that parity, and give no advantages to either of the sides.

At the recent meeting in Moscow, the leaders of the socialist countries have again declared against a competition in the field of nuclear weapons, against any military rivalries. They expressed the conviction that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved through military means. The peaceful path, talks and the quest for mutually acceptable decisions are the imperative of the 20th century.

Mankind, Boris Ponomarev continued, has reached such a stage in its history of many centuries, when all people, irrespective of their views, religion, colour of the skin, political orientation, culture and education equally face the problem of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Millions of people of various creed, political views and philisophical trends come to the conclusion that war, particularly a nuclear one, is immoral from the viewpoint of any ideology, except fascist one, of course. And you had an opportunity to see for yourself on the strength of the concrete facts given by our delegation that the USSR suggests real and quite practicable measures for reduction of armaments and for putting an end to the manufacture of such tools of destruction which mankind has not yet known.

If we want to improve Soviet-American relations, our attention must be focused first of all on the cardinal questions of preventing a war and securing an end to the nuclear arms race. These matters should not be pushed into the background and should not be replaced by secondary questions.

The main thing now is to take urgent measures to prevent a war and to limit the arms race.

As Yuriy Andropov emphasized on the eve of the new year 1983 in his address to the American people: "The Soviet Union wants the preservation and strengthening of peace and does everything depending on it to achieve this, being well aware that there is no task more important in international politics now than to push away the growing threat of a nuclear war, to bring under control and terminate the nuclear arms race... At any rate we are for an improvement of Soviet-American relations, for the implementation of mutually beneficial treaties and agreements concluded between our countries, and we shall welcome everything that is conducive to this goal."

And yet another aspect of the matter. A war is horrible not only by its consequences. Not yet started, it brings tremendous hardships to millions of people and depletes the colossal resources which are so essential for useful deeds. Everything that has been spent for the preparation of war is lost irretrievably.

Life and actuality are such that an answer should be given to the acute problems of war and peace. A profound faith in the triumph of lofty social morality and in the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence is an integral part of the world outlook of our party and our people.

Boris Ponomarev proposed a toast to mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples, to the development of contacts between U.S. Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to peace -- man's most cherished asset.

In a reply speech Thomas S. Foley, the leader of the congressmen's delegation, deputy leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives of U.S. congress, on behalf of the delegation members voiced gratitude for the hospitality and for the serious discussion of matters in conversations.

He said American-Soviet relations have a long history. Sometimes they are better and sometimes they are not so good. The times now have become more difficult. As the conversations have shown, the two sides have divergences of opinion. However, bilateral relations should change for the better. This, maybe, will take place slowly, step by step. But nothing succeeds like success, as a saying goes in America. Mr Foley said the reception accorded to the delegation is viewed by them as a serious intention on the part of the Soviet Union to improve bilateral relations. He said the delegation members fully share this intention.

Present at the luncheon were: On the Soviet side -- Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials; on the American side -- the delegation members, and Arthur A. Hartman, the ambassador of the USA to the USSR.

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A conversation with the U.S. Congressmen was also held at the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

U.S. COMMITTEE URGES CLOSER TIES WITH USSR

PM061343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plea for Realism"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jul -- The U.S. Committee for East-West Accord has made a plea for the development of positive, mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. "A reduction of tension between East and West and primarily between the Soviet Union and the United States will best accord with the security of the United States and its allies," the organization's statement says.

"We are very well aware that fundamental differences remain between the two social systems. However, it is absolutely clear that at the same time there are fields in which cooperation could produce mutually advantageous results. That applies primarily to the problem of nuclear arms control and reductions and also to trade and various exchanges in the field of culture, education, science, and technology. In our opinion, the course toward confrontation contains a threat to the whole world. That is why we advocate preserving a stable military balance and support fair agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons stockpiles. We totally reject the concept of a 'limited' nuclear war," the statement stresses.

The committee denounced the present Washington administration's attempts to use various trade bans as a tool of political blackmail against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "We believe," the document says, "that all relevant unilateral restrictions should be repealed."

BUDGET HIKE FOR U.S. 'PROPAGANDA RADIOS' SLAMMED

LD060725 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The U.S. Congress has set aside 21 million dollars in addition to the 30 million dollars appropriated for fiscal 1983 eaelier to meet the needs of the radio centres "Free Europe' and "Liberty" conducting subversive propaganda against the USSR and other socialist countries. James Buckley, director of those radio centres, has stated that the additional resources will be used to re-equip them and to increase broadcasting time. He admitted in an interview to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that people often wonder why more than 100 million dollars of the taxpayers' money a year has to be spent on such broadcasts.

It is not an idle question because the U.S. taxpayers' money is spent for the ends which have nothing to do with their genuine interests. The radio centres established after the war in Munich and actually controlled by the CIA are a weapon of "psychological warfare" against socialist countries and a tool of subverting detente and whipping up international tension. Contrary to international law, they poison the air with filthy slander and misinformation and sow enmity and mistrust in relations among nations.

Since U.S. President Reagan called for a global anti-communist "crusade" last summer and assumed a course of stepping up "psychological warfare," the machinery of U.S. foreign policy propaganda has been overhauled. As a result, James Buckley, the arch-hawk who once was under secretary of state for security assistance, science and technology and supervised supplies of U.S. weapons to reactionary and dictatorial regimes, was appointed director of the two radio centres.

Now he has been entrusted with another type of weapon, the weapon of slander and ideological subversion, about which former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger once said that one radio transmitter could make a better effect than a squadron of strategic bombers. Or we may quote General Gehlen, a former chief of the West German intelligence service, who remarked no less eloquently that a pinch of potassium cynaide dropped into a well can poison the entire population of a village whereas a well-conconcted lie millions of people.

The fact that the radio subversives from Munich are not adverse to lies is confirmed by the "Liberty" manual on preparing political broadcasts. One of its chapters recommends directly that truth should not always be respected in broadcasts and that certain events and facts can be invented because they cannot be verified in the vast territory of the USSR and in other countries.

ANDREY GROMYKO RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 6 JUL

LD061238 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Ambassador Yang Shouzheng of the People's Republic of China.

Discussed during their conversation were issues of mutual interest.

PRC PROTESTS TAIWAN 'PERFORMING CONSULAR FUNCTIONS'

LD061733 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 6 TASS -- As the XINHUA news agency reports, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China has addressed the embassies of the USA and some other countries in Beijing in a note. It is pointed out in the note that various kinds of the Taiwan authorities' representations which engage in the issue of visas for entry into the island, i.e. in point of fact, performing consular functions, are instituted of late in a number of states which have diplomatic relations with the PRC.

The Chinese Government, the note points out, invariably comes out against any states' allowing Taiwan to institute representations of an official character. The government of the PRC, the note says, "resolutely comes out against any activities which can lead to the emergence of 'two Chinas' of 'one China and one Taiwan' and aimed at securing that Taiwan be considered a separate political reality."

IZVESTIYA ON 'DOOMED' U.S. KOREA POLICY

PM011021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[S. Agafonov article: "A Doomed Policy"]

[Text] At the end of 1945 a U.S. military transport plane which had taken off from U.S. territory touched down in Tokyo. After a brief stopover in the Japanese capital the passenger on this special trip was taken to Seoul. The passenger was a CIA agent, the future dictator of South Korea, Syngman Rhee. On 25 June 1950 -- with Washington's blessing and on Syngman Rhee's order -- explosions roared out. The sordid aggression of the United States and its minions on the Korean peninsula began -- 3 years of military disasters which left an open wound on the Korean people's history. The consequence of the bloody, imperialist-inspired war was the artificial partition of Korea and the occupation of the southern part of the Korean peninsula by American troops.

For more than 3 decades American plundering of South Korea has continued. The Pentagon's soldiers who feel at home here, and the transnational corporations, which have turned South Korea into a vast subsidiary for producing and selling goods, have committed excesses. The Washington strategists, who without a shadow of doubt determine the present and the future of the southern part of the peninsula on the basis of global structures drawn up on the banks of the Potomac, have held sway. A great deal is said about the role of South Korea in American strategic thinking: It is regarded as an integral link in U.S. military planning, and its occupation is regarded as an indisputable fact of political reality. But the true character of Washington's actions oriented toward seizing and colonizing Korea and perpetuating the American presence in this region of the world are passed over in silence. It is, however, worth dwelling on.

In 1919 neither North nor South Korea existed, nor was the "Soviet threat" part of the vocabulary of imperialist propaganda, since the young republic, squeezed by fronts on all sides, was, in the estimation of Western politicians, living its last days. Consequently, the "basis" on which Washington's present policy on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East as a whole is built -- South Korea's "front-line position" and the "looming danger from the North," only kept in check by the growing military potential of Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo in the region -- did not exist.

This historical digression is no accident. It was precisely in 1919, at the Versailles conference which took stock of the results of World War I or, more accurately, divided the spoils in accordance with the victorious countries' claims, that American intelligence inspired the appearance of a "memorandum" which contained a proposal to transfer Korea to U.S. "trusteeship." This document was signed by none other than Syngman Rhee, the very person who 26 years later was transported by a special flight from the United States to Seoul. Versailles saw the future dictator's debut in the role of the propagandist for American interests. At the same time Syngman Rhee, who had already been recruited by the U.S. special services, was acting as "president" of the emigre "government" of the "Provisional Korean Republic," created with dollar handouts. At the time, it is true, the "trusteeship" ruse did not work. After brief discussion, the scheme was rejected -- Japan, after all, was among the victors and occupied the territory of Korea. But the fact speaks for itself. Washington has long had its sights on the Korean peninsula. Gaining a foothold there and holding this strategically important bridgehead have been a continuous line in the forming of U.S. Far East policy.

Washington's intentions today with regard to South Korea are particularly clear. After the Reagan administration's arrival in the White House, the United States began to speak with the simple directness of a sergeant major.

"The task of consolidating our security," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated recently, "demands that we maintain our military bases and consolidate local defense forces in various countries in the world situation in strategically important regions.... The United States cannot defend its interests by carrying out operations only from the United States and Europe."

That was said extremely laconically, but at the same time pointedly. South Korea in its present form -- a semicolonial appendage turned by the Pentagon into a vast military base -- is essential for U.S. security. So in order to hold on to this continental bridgehead, anything goes. Washington is demonstrating its willingness to use any measures, be it an aggressive adventure, nuclear blackmail, or the faster buildup of military muscle in this region of the world.

Speculations on the topic of the "threats" and "dangers" allegedly stemming from the USSR and the DPRK serve as a propaganda screen for the militarist course. As a rule, concrete foreign policy actions are preceded by psychological indoctrination. For example, the feverish activity to modernize the troops and weapons of both the American forces in South Korea and the Seoul regime's army was launched to the accompaniment of the thesis of an "underestimation of the military potential" of the DPRK. A "threat" from Soviet missiles in Asia appeared -- and a decision was immediately taken to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron weapons in the south of the Korean peninsula. It is characteristic that under cover of the latest wave of intimidation the United States is also intending to use South Korean territory for deployment of the new MX system.

U.S. policy in South Korea is closely linked to the American course regarding Tokyo. This linkage, deliberately emphasized of late, is an important feature of Washington's approach to the region's problems. The "interdependence" of Tokyo and Seoul in the security sphere under the U.S. aegis is today a leitmotiv of the trilateral dialogue. In a broad context it is used as a pretext for carrying out large-scale military preparations and for coordinating the three sides' actions in the militarist field. With regard to South Korea it serves as yet another link in the chain of arguments with which Washington justifies its occupation of the southern part of the peninsula.

Thirty-three years ago the first salvo of the American aggression rang out in Korea. Some 30 years have passed since its failure. One would think that the lessons of the Korean war should have remained forever in the memory of the Washington strategists. The facts, however, indicate otherwise.

The world's progressive public resolutely opposes the American militarist course. The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korean territory and for the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis begins on 25 June. The Korean people's vital aspirations meet with the broad support of peace-loving forces. This support is reflected in the resolutions of a number of international forums and in a decision of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly. The wave of protest against domination by the American military and Seoul's antipopular policy is spreading in South Korea itself. In recent days news agency teletype machines have been reporting mass demonstrations by democratic forces over the whole territory of the south of the Korean peninsula.

The struggle against Washington and its stooges is increasing. The constructive initiatives of the DPRK, which has consistently advocated the holding of fruitful dialogue and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis, and the support for the Korean people's just cause by all people of good will are a guarantee of its success. The Soviet Union displays solidarity with this struggle. This was stated anew at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The policy of imperialism is doomed.

DRA'S KARMAL DELIVERS REPORT AT PDPA PLENUM

No 'Armed Gangs' Remain

LD062035 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov -- audio only]

[Text] The report delivered by Babrak Karmal at a routine plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the situation in the country and the urgent tasks facing the party and state has been published in Kabul. The main content of Afghanistan's political life, said Babrak Karmal, is strengthening and developing the PDPA and raising its role in society and the state. More than 90,000 people are currently members and candidate members of the party. More young and new forces are continuously joining it, which shows the party's growing authority and the further strengthening of its ties with the people.

The Afghan leader spoke of successes in developing the country's economy as well as urgent tasks of state, economic and cultural construction -- tasks which Afghanistan is performing under the difficult conditions of interference in its internal affairs by imperialism and local reaction. As a result of the heroic deeds of the Afghan army, people's militia and security forces, Babrak Karmal reported, the gangs of counter-revolutionaries have been rebuffed with powerful blows. There are now no large armed gangs remaining in Afghanistan. The Afghan army has provided all that was needed to solve the problems facing it. Its organization, combat training and technical equipment have improved. This we owe to the truly priceless help given by our powerful ally, friend and brother -- the Soviet Union -- Babrak Karmal said.

He went on to say that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is meeting with growing support and recognition in the international arena. Afghanistan currently enjoys diplomatic relations with almost 70 countries.

Karmal Report Detailed

LD031947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Fadeyev from Kabul]

[Text] The 12th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee took place in Kabul today. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum about the situation in the country and the topical tasks of the party and state authorities. His report noted that, despite all the difficulties and obstacles created by the subsersive activities of counterrevolution and international reaction, the party and the government of the DRA have, with the active support and participation of the mass of the people, achieved the further normalization of the situation in the country.

Under the leadership of the PDPA, the new revolutionary political system which incorporates mass social organizations is working ever more reliably.

There are now about 90,000 PDPA members, said Comrade Karmal. In the last year its membership has increased by 35 percent. There are representatives of more than 30 ethnic groups and nationalities in the ranks of the party.

Touching on the question of the DRA's foreign policy, Comrade Karmal stressed that the world socialist community, led by the Soviet Union carrying the banner of peace, is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace. The DRA, Babrak Karmal stated, intends to continue to strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity with the USSR and other socialist countries, and with all progressive forces of the world. He expressed regret that the territory of neighboring Pakistan, China and Iran is being used to carry out armed incursions into revolutionary Afghanistan, in undisguised interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. Comrade Karmal stressed that the imperialism of the United States of America is the main inspirer and organizer of the undeclared war against the people and the government of Afghanistan. The policy of the Reagan administration seriously complicates the situation around Afghanistan and in this region as a whole.

[Moscow World Service in English at 1300 GMT on 4 July carries a similar account of the Vladimir Fadeyev report from Kabul on Babrak Karmal's speech at the PDPA Plenum and here adds: "Washington is expanding the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA. A fresh example of that, as the Kabul press feels, is the visit of American State Secretary George Shultz to a camp in the town of Peshawar, near the Afgan border, where counterrevolutionaries are trained. There are more than 100 such camps, where terrorist bands are formed, armed and sent to Afghanistan. We are with you, the state secretary declared, addressing a group of terrorists. That statement caused the indignation of the broader sections of the Afghan public. They demand that an end be put to the armed interference of Washington and its associates in the affairs of Afghanistan."]

Those who spoke in the discussion of the report stressed that the conclusions and proposals of the program of action and the decisions of the national party conference are wholly and fully confirmed by life itself. Counterrevolution has turned out to be powerless in changing the course set by the revolution for the development of the country.

VIETNAM PARTY PLENUM CRITICIZES U.S., PRC

PM060816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Routine Plenum"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun -- A routine Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee plenum has been held here. It examined topical questions of the party's ideological and organizational work in implementing the country's economic and social development tasks.

The resolution adopted notes the substantial successes achieved thanks to the Vietnamese people's selfless labor and the effective aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. The country's economy is developing confidently. The Vietnamese rural workers have achieved particularly great successes.

These victories, the document stresses, fully confirm the correctness of the course elaborated at the fourth and fifth CPV Congresses and the decisions of the plenums of the party's Central Committee.

The plenum noted that a serious obstacle in economic and social building is the multilevel subversive activity which has been unleashed against Vietnam by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese expansionists, and the forces of international reaction. Under these conditions special attention must be paid to improving the party's ideological and political educational work among the masses and dealing a proper rebuff to reaction's hostile actions.

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who addressed the plenum, urged the country's communists to make every effort to achieve new successes in socioeconomic building and the defense of socialist gains.

U.S.-THAI 'COBRA GOLD' EXERCISES BEGIN 6 JUL

LD062305 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 7 TASS -- Large exercises codenamed "Cobra Gold" with the participation of U.S. and Thai naval units and Marines started on Wednesday off the coasts of Thailand. According to the Pentagon's report, taking part in the exercises are 6,900 servicemen, ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the Thai naval forces. Among the U.S. warships is the battleship "New Jersey" with a displacement of 58 thousand tonnes accompanied by the destroyer "Calaghan" and the frigate "John Moore." A joint operation of American and Thai Marines will be implemented during the exercises which will last till August 1.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA; HAS TALKS

Talks With Arkhipov

LD291805 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Today, 28 June, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received and held talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1500 GMT on 29 Jun 83 says: "Jozsef Marjai, has held talks in Moscow about the new cooperation plans of outstanding significance for Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. He met Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy of the Council of Ministers, and deputy chairmen Talyzin and Marchuk. Jozsef Marjai, arrived in the Soviet capital for the CEMA Executive Committee Session."]

Marchuk Meets Marjai

LD292322 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Today Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, met Jozsef Marjai. In the course of the discussion they evaluated the issues of expanding and deepening scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI RECEIVES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

PM061345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition P 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers;

Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers greet you warmly and fraternally and congratulate you cordially; you, an outstanding party and state leader of People's Poland, an eminent figure in the international communist and workers' movement, a convinced supporter of the indestructible friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, on your 60th birthday.

In the Soviet Union, says the greetings, you are well known as a staunch fighter against Hitlerite fascism, who trod the path of battle in the first Polish Army, as an active builder of the people's power who made a big contribution to creating the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic.

At a difficult time for Poland, when the socialist gains in your country came under threat, you, in your capacity as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, are leading its struggle in defense of socialism and for a very early solution to the crisis and the normalization of the political and economic life of society.

Soviet communists and the working people of the USSR, estimating the true worth of your many-sided activity in the highest party and state posts in the Polish People's Republic, wish you, dear comrade Jaruzelski, good health and great successes in your fruitful work for the good of the Polish laboring people in the interests of consolidating the PZPR in the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of socialism on Polish soil, of the further strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Suprem Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR PRESIDIUM AWARDS JARUZELSKI ORDER OF LENIN

WA070945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.]

[Text] Marking the services in the cause of developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awards Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers the Order of Lenin.

LCY'S KOMUNIST INTERVIEW WITH RADOVIC CITED

PM011342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun -- The weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, has published an interview with M. Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, on the role and tasks of the LCY. The LCY, he stated, bears full responsibility for the country's socioeconomic and political development and is striving to resolve urgent tasks more energetically than hitherto. The League of Communists regards it as one of its main tasks to achieve stable economic development on the basis of increased production rates and improved labor productivity.

At the same time, M. Radovic noted, contrary to the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, differences are in evidence in the party, including its leadership organs, on the approach to resolving important economic questions. This has a negative effect on the course of fulfillment of Central Committee plenums' resolutions on economic stabilization and ideological work. While this situation persists the LCY cannot resolve concrete questions in practice.

The League of Communists, the interview goes on, should strive to ensure that every party member is prepared for a consistent struggle to fulfill its policy. All who display opportunism and passivity or preach nationalism and bourgeois liberal and private ownership ideology must leave the LCY.

It is noted in the interview that the trend which has been observed recently toward isolation within the framework of individual republics, autonomous regions, communities, and even economic organizations does tremendous harm to general development.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE'S RYABOV MEETS BCP'S LUKANOV

LD301255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] A converation took place on Wednesday between Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Comrade Lukanov, candidate-member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. They discussed issues of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation.

FRG-USSR OFFICIAL STATE TALKS CONCLUDE

More on Tikhonov Talks

PM062022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 5 July N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, held a converstion with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Federal Vice Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher.

N.A. Tikhonov and H. Kohl exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations, devoting the main attention to economic aspects of those relations. It was noted with satisfaction that trade and economic ties, resting on a solid legal base, are developing in a stable manner to the mutual advantage of the USSR and the FRG.

The sides voiced the conviction that conditions exist for the further expansion of economic cooperation. A mutual understanding was reached that the forthcoming fall session of the USSR and FRG commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation will examine a number of specific projects for such cooperation which medium and small as well as large FRG firms can take part in implementing.

It was stressed that it is only in conditions of peace and strengthening confidence between states that cooperation can develop successfully in all spheres, including the sphere of trade and economic ties. The expansion of these ties is, in addition, an important factor of stability and good-neighborliness in Europe.

The following took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere:

On the Soviet side: L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; V.S. Semenov, USSR Ambassador to the FRG; V.I. Vlasov, aide to the USSR Council of Ministers chairman; and A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

On the FRG side: A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR; H. (Telchik), chief of the foreign policy department of the Federal Chancellor's office; and (F.) Pfeffer, chief of the political administration of the Federal Foreign Ministry.

Kohl Grants Interview

DW061449 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Ernst Dieter Lueg and other, unidentified correspondents at the German Embassy in Moscow on 5 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Lueg] Do you have the impression, after this series of talks, that as far as Geneva is concerned there may yet be some movement by the Soviets?

[Kohl] Nobody can tell. We did not conduct any negotiations here. These were working talks only.

I said in advance -- and I reiterate this again at the end of the talks here in Moscow -- that we were not interpreters for others nor did we have the mission of acting on behalf of others. Our mission here was to represent German interests and it goes without saying that we sought to rectify -- to the degree that we could -- opinions about our friends which obviously were erroneous. I think it was important for both sides to simply get to know the respective positions and, above all, to get to know each other personally. I want to make a point of saying this expressly about the dialogue with the general secretary. We were together for nearly 3 hours, sitting at the small table where it was possible to exchange statements face to face directly. Surely this is highly significant for us and our friends in terms of forming an opinion.

[Question by unidentified reporter] You pleaded quite strongly that developments in Geneva should not impair bilateral relations. How do you assess the reaction to your plea?

[Kohl] This is hard to tell because Geneva is still in progress. The Soviet side very much welcomes or made it quite plain -- I must somewhat clarify this expression "very much welcomes" -- or expressed quite clearly that the progress made in Madrid is welcomed. The talks have not yet come to an end in Madrid, but some decisive progress has been made, and perhaps the decisive step lies ahead, if I interpret this correctly from here. This has some bearing on your question about the time thereafter. For us it was a highly important argument vis-a-vis our American friends to solicit a favorable and positive conclusion in Geneva.

With a view to the highly tense situation concerning the FRG, hints have been made here as to problems that might arise, yet at no time has a word been uttered here which could be in any way misunderstood.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Were you satisfied with the talks as a whole?

[Kohl] Yes. Naturally I didn't come here with the expectation that I would be able to achieve decisive things. I must repeat that. This simply couldn't be done, to put it colloquially. But I did come here with the conviction that it is necessary in this difficult, historical situation -- I think this is the proper way of saying it -- to make our position perfectly clear and to advocate German interests in no uncertain terms, the guidelines of which could be clearly derived from my dinner toast last night.

[Question by unidentified reporter] You mentioned details on which you first intend to report to the allies. Are these details which might exert influence on the course of the negotiations in Geneva?

[Kohl] No, but these are details, of course, which also play a role in the negotiations. If you were led to speculate that these involve a promise of a breakthrough, I must expressly state that this is not what I meant. But it is true that in many hours of talks interesting details will come up which are highly important if you discuss them with the friends within the framework of the alliance.

Kohl Press Conference Remarks

DW061439 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's press conference in Moscow on 6 July]

[Text] Prior to his departure for Kiev, Chancellor Kohl gave a press conference in Moscow where he reaffirmed that the Americans are fundamentally interested in the success of the Geneva missile negotiations.

If both sides are flexible, there is a chance of making progress in Geneva, Kohl said. The chancellor dwelled at length on the security needs of the Soviet Union as well, needs which must be comprehended from a historical point of view. No threat emanates from the West, however, the chancellor stressed.

[Begin Kohl recorded] I am convinced that no attack will emanate from European soil, and not just from German soil, from West European soil, from the soil of the European community and of the NATO alliance. What I know above everything else -- and the general secretary and I discussed this quite seriously -- is that notwithstanding the ideological differences, the different positions, and beyond any ideology, it is clear that any warlike development will lead into an apocalypse and that those having responsibility will be facing an entirely new dimenson of responsibility.

It is out of this responsibility that I plead for the exploitation of every chance, that I also plead, for example, for a meeting of the U.S. President with the general secretary, a well prepared meeting which will not serve any propagandistic purposes but which will make it clear to the world -- and to the both parties -- that they are bearing a highly unusual burden before history, a burden which will carry its effect far into the coming generations. [end recording]

The chancellor expressly reaffirmed the will of the Germans for the reunification of their fatherland. This reunification, however, can be achieved only in a peaceful way and in free self-determination. The Federal Government is aware of the reality of partition as a result of World War II. Kohl said that he had explained this in his talks with the Soviet leadership. Chances for overcoming partitioning are not favorable not. Yet, the realities likewise include the historical power of the popular will for reunification.

[Begin Kohl recording] There was a discussion, to be sure, with a view to the realities. But I asked General Secretary Andropov -- and on this there was no discussion afterwards, this remark remained suspended in the room -- what would you say as a Soviet, as a Russian patriot if Moscow were divided; what would you say if the Soviet Union were divided? Would you not consider it your duty as a patriot to advocate eliminating this partition? This is what I expect from the Germans: That they don't give up.

This has nothing at all to do with revanchism but involves real love for peace. You are not sitting here facing a revanchist but a man who seeks to do his duty as a German patriot. This requires endurance. I don't know how long it will take. But then, in terms of history, the life span of a generation, and even more so the term of office of a chancellor is a very short period. [end recording]

Statements Critically Viewed

LD061719 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political Observer Eduard Mnatasakanov]

[Text] Many questions were put to the West German Chancellor at his press conference in Moscow today. Answering a question about his conversations with Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Presiduum Chancellor Kohl said:

[Begin video recording of Kohl speaking, in German fading to superimposed Russian translation] These were very frank, direct and political conversations, without any diplomacy.

One could say that this was man-to-man talk, that is, we spoke clearly and we both greatly value this. It assists mutual understanding and clarity. I met a man who, as the Germans say, hits the mark with his arguments. Moreover, this was the case with all issues we discussed, starting with humanitarian issues and ending with the question of missiles.

I would like to stress yet again that we also spoke to each other openly and directly on issues that might have been unpleasant to one or other of us. I think this is very important. [end video recording]

Answering other question, the chancellor spoke of his government's determination to conduct a realistic policy: a policy of mutual understanding, cooperation, and balancing -- as he put it -- of interests with the East on the basis of treaties already concluded.

Unfortunately, however, these statements clashed with other statements he made and, perhaps, the whole tone of what he said.

For example, many were struck by the fact that when he spoke of his country he fell back most often on concepts such as Germany, Germans, and the German people, as if he did not know that there are two German states on European soil and two peoples live within them. Helmut Kohl's vocabulary reminded one of that used back in the days of Konrad Adenaur, when ambitions for a great Germany dazzled politicians in Bonn. Can this really contribute to strengthening relations between the GDR and FRG and the cause of all-European mutual understanding, which, according to the words of the West German chancellor, he is fighting for? Of course not; it cannot.

Speaking of the key issue in European security, Helmut Kohl insisted that the West supposedly has nothing with which to oppose Soviet missiles, and this is why deployment of American missiles was essential. Everyone is fully aware that this is not so. Are there not six American aircraft carriers plying the inshore waters of Western Europe, each of which carries 40 nuclear-weapon carrying planes? Are there no NATO nuclear bombers and submarines equally equipped with nuclear missiles? Are there no medium-range nuclear missiles belonging to the NATO countries of Britain and France? At whom are these aimed, if not at us?

I repeat: These are well-known facts. Especially to the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. He is also aware of the fact that 20 years ago, at the beginning of the "60's" Washington and NATO decided to deploy their medium-range nuclear missiles, not on the territory of Western Europe -- be cause of the density of its population -- but in the air and in the coastal waters of Western Europe aboard aircraft carriers and submarines. At that time Helmut Schmidt, who was subsequently appointed to be West German chancellor, said: We don't need land-based missiles. They can stay in Alaska. We can't allow our cities to become targets for a retaliatory strike. What has changed since then? Are there fewer American and NATO missiles? No. Their numbers have increased many times over. Perhaps Western Europe has become less densely populated.

Discussing all this, prominent West German scientist, Professor Hoimar von Ditfurth comes to the following conclusion in DER SPIEGEL: Today, he who wpeaks of the East's nuclear missile superiority, is resorting to inadmissible and dangerous trickery.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to these words. It is simply clear that there can be no genuine all-European cooperation or good-neighborliness, such as that which Helmut Kohl supported at the press conference in Moscow, against the background of the new American nuclear missiles.

Kohl Heads for Kiev

LD061715 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl left Moscow today for Kiev. At Vankovo Airport the guests were seen off by Comrades Tikhonov and Gromyko. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the FRG were played. Comrade Tikhonov and Helmut Kohl reviewed Soviet troops. [Vixeo of Kohl, Tikhonov, Genscher, and Gromyko at airport ceremonies]

Chancellor Kohl was also seen off by Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Bugayev, Guzhenko, and Kazenets, USSR ministers; Comrade Lapin, chairman of USSR State Television and Radio; Comrade Losev, general director of TASS; Comrade Promyslov, the chairman of the Mossoviet Executive Committee; and other official figures. [video of Kohl, Tikhonov shaking hands with Kostandov, Marchuk, Bugayev, Guzhenko, Kazenets, and other officials] Among the people seeing them off were diplomatic workers from the FRG Embassy in the USSR and representatives of the working people of Moscow. The seeing off ceremony was brought to an end with a marchpast by the guard of honor. [Video of Kohl and Tikhonov watching marchpast]

The guests are accompanied on their journey by Comrade Kostandov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, left Moscow for Bonn today.

In Kiev, Helmut Kohl was met by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Kohl, Shcherbitskiy Talks Held

LD061808 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Kiev July 6 TASS -- A conversation between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy and Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Kohl was held here today.

The working people of the Ukraine, just as the entire Soviet people, are deeply interested in the preservation of peace, consolidation of international security, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said.

He emphasized the importance of the new Soviet initiatives aimed at the practical implementation of the peaceful foreign policy course worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, he said, the buildup of the United States armaments assumes an unprecedented scope. A particularly dangerous situation is shaping in Europe where the United States would like to place itself in monopoly position deploying nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets deep inside the Soviet territory.

Undelayed measures capable of averting the threat of war, of changing the course of world developments toward detente are necessary in the present situation, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said.

Helmut Kohl expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit Kiev, for the hospitality accorded to him. He said he is satisfied with the meetings he had in Moscow with Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

They had open and honest and character and will have much importance for further development of relations between the FRG and the USSR.

A conversation between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine Aleksandr Lyashko and Helmut Kohl was also held.

A dinner was given in honour of Helmut Kohl on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Ukraine.

Genscher on Talks, Results

LD071011 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Hamburg, 7 Jul (DPA) -- According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the Soviet leadership will "not in the least, as a result of this visit" by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Moscow, evaluate its position for the Geneva disarmament talks. In an interview for North German Radio, Genscher ascribed a substantial stabilizing effect to the trip, the goal of which was to explain the Federal Republic's foreign policy and also discuss the state of the various negotiations.

Moreover, it has become clear that the Soviet Union, like the Federal Republic, is interested in a positive conclusion to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides likewise desire a European disarmament conference which could have a positive influence also on the general external conditions for the talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva. The convening of such a conference for the end of the year would constitute considerable progress. One should not underestimate what the conference has to decide regarding trust-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals, Genscher said.

Kornilov Summarizes Talks

LD061632 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 6 Jul 83

["Questions Which Have Remained Unanswered" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Mosocw July 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Thus the Soviet-West German talks are over. Summing up their results, the press is pointing out that despite the difference of stands, the frank exchange of views was useful. At the same time, many observers point out that, both in the course of the talks and at the press conference of Chancellor Helmut Kohl today, Bonn, regrettably, gave no answer to some highly essential questions in connection with the FRG's stand on such a problem of paramount significance as the prevention of a new round of the nuclear weapons race in Europe, which threatens unpredictable consequences.

The USSR's stand on that problem is well-known -- the Soviet Union strives to reduce sharply the level of nuclear confrontation on Europe with a strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security. It is also known who is opposing such a course of things: It is the USA which persists in its attempts at upsetting the military-strategic parity, that shaped on the European Continent and in the world, in order to get an even longer and sharper nuclear sword so as to be able to dictate its will to sovereign states and peoples.

Quoting White House statements, officials Bonn claims that the United States is allegedly "seriously interested" in the success of the Geneva talks.

Well, statements of this kind are really made in Washington. But of importance in politics are not words, but real deeds. But what about the deeds of the U.S. Administration? In words it is ready to put up with any aggregate number of nuclear warheads in medium-range missiles equal for the USA and USSR, but in actual fact is pursuing a course for further building up the American nuclear arsenal in Europe. Simultaneously they in Washington continue pretending that on the NATO side there are no British or French missiles, whose total number is, in actual fact, more than 160, and in warhead count, it is even several times larger and which the USSR cannot, naturally, but take into account. The USA is apt to forget completely its own medium-range means, which it has in the European zone. What, then remains, considering these facts, from the "readiness of the USA for talks"? Nothing at all. On the contrary at hand is a clear wish to block these talks, to drive them into a pre-planned impasse.

This is a fact, which cannot be changed either by the pseudo-peaceable statements by the U.S. President or pronouncements by the Bonn leaders, who, albeit they speak German, but with a distinct American accent. Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher were asked at a press conference today also the question: Is there a guarantee that Washington, which strives to deploy its missiles in the FRG will then itself without consultations with the the allies, use that aggressive first-strike weapon? Regretably the journalists have not received any answer to that question, in actual fact.

The turning of Western Europe into a nuclear base of the USA accords with the global imperialist aims of Washington, whose policy is based on the attempts at fundamentally changing the strategic situation to the detriment of the vital interests of the USSR and its allies. But what does this line bring to the allies of the USA, above all to the FRG? As they in Bonn should realisethat if things come to the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, the USSR will take timely and effective countermeasures to protect the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. And if in the present situation the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe are only a counter-balance to the medium-range nuclear means of the NATO countries, which are not directed against the Armed Forces of the FRG, the military situation will change along with a change in the present state of things, as a result the danger to West Germany will increase many times. Certain complications in relations between our countries will be inevitable.

There is also another question, to which Bonn has so far failed to give an answer: What do they in the FRG hope to gain from the deployment on the West German soil of American missiles, from Soviet countermeasures, from overpacking Central Europe with all types of mass destruction weapons.

FRG Missile Stance Assailed

DW061922 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, listen to a commentary now by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy on the results of the Soviet-FRG negotiations, which were taking place in the Soviet capital.

The negotiations between the USSR and the FRG undoubtedly centered on the prevention of a new round of armament with nuclear missiles in Europe. This issue actually did not become the most important object of the talks because one of the two sides had so desired but rather because of its objective importance for the USSR and the FRG and for all European countries and, even more so, for all mankind.

This explains the tremendous interest which was attributed -- not only in Moscow and Bonn -- to every word voiced by the negotiating participants on the nuclear missiles weapons.

During the negotiations in the Soviet metropolis the constructive nature of the Soviet Union was confirmed once again. The USSR repeated once more that it is in favor of (considerably) reducing the nuclear-arms arsenals in Europe if the principle of equality and equal security is being respected. It is also taking efforts to take the considerations ofthe other side into account, so as to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. It is ready to go as far as is acceptable for the West, even up to the point that atomic missiles in Europe no longer exist.

One would suppose that this stance of the USSR ought to meet with a constructive response by the leadership of the FRG -- a country that is located at the interface of 2 military alliances in Europe and which constitutes NATO's main base in Europe. Besides, the FRG ought to be interested in an early solution to the missiles problem for the sole reason that throught the stationing of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on its soil its fate would be put in the hands of others and it would becomes an atomic hostage of the United States with all the ensuing consequences.

It would be in vain to look out for any reality- oriented reflection of these facts in the utterances by the FRG participants in the Moscow negotiations that were made public. Everything they said has already been heard from others. What actually does Bonn reckon with if it echoes the American tirades aimed at justifying NATO's two-track decision? This question itself suggests that the statements of some politicians in Bonn, including those made during the Kohl and Genscher visit to Moscow, are being analyzed. As had been done earlier by Friedrich Zimmermann, the federal minister of the interior, and Alois Mertes, state minister at the Bonn foreign ministry, in West Berlin, for example, slogans of the fifties and sixties were reiterated and updated. Isn't this rather peculiar political nostalgia covertly linked with Bonn's renunciation of a realistic approach to the missiles problem? Does not one secretly expect that the stationing of American missiles on the FRG territory may lend weight to the old claims, which one was supposed to have abandoned with the signatures of leading FRG representatives to the Moscow and Warsaw treaties? This, however, is nothing but speculation, on which one does not want to insist.

At any rate, there is no reason to hope that the Soviet Union will allow the existing parity to be upset so as to enable NATO to achieve military superiority. In the event that the stationing of U.S. missiles would occur, the Soviet Union will be in a position to take effective countermeasures in time. At any rate, the GDR, also will take corresponding measures, as was said in its statement published on 5 July. Consequently, the military danger for the FRG, whose armed forces are not threatened by Soviet missiles, will be enhanced considerably. Likewise unavoidable then will be a deterioration of FRG-USSR relations. A tight fence of missiles then would stand between Germans in the FRG and Germans in the GDR and this hardly would promote goodneighborly relations, of which there is so much talk in Bonn recently.

The Soviet Union cannot understand, Yuriy Andropov said, what the FRG is expecting from the stationing of American missiles on its soil, from our countermeasures, and from the inundation of central Europe with all sorts of mass annihilation weapons. And one would like to add: Is the Soviet Union actually expected to see to it that the instinct of self-preservation is awakened in the FRG citizens?

Andropov-Kohl Talks Viewed

LD061801 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet-West German talks have ended in Moscow. They involved meetings between President Yuriy Andropov and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Our observer Aleksandr Zholkver elaborates.

The talks clearly revealed the basic principles of the Soviet Union's approach to international affairs, including intergovernmental relations. The Soviet Union's attitude to ties with West Germany, as the Soviet side indicated, is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and West Germany belong to different political systems. Their outlooks are also different. Moreover, West Germany is an active member of the military bloc NATO, which is directed against the Soviet Union and its friends. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union does not want these differences to result in irreconcilability in relations between states.

It believes that it is necessary to look for the ways to reach understanding between countries. The USSR has always favoured this course, in the belief that in this nuclear age it is absolutely indispensable in the entire system of international relations. Unfortunately, even in the nuclear age there are forces continuing to bank on strength and on arms build-up, including the build-up of the most destructive nuclear weapons. At the moment this involves first of all the plan for stationing hundreds of new American nuclear missiles in West Germany and in some other West European countries.

There are people, particularly in Washington, who cherish hopes that when these missiles are installed the Soviet Union will make concessions, but this is profoundly dangerous delusion, and Yuriy Andropov told the West German chancellor about this unambiguously. If new American missiles get to be deployed in Western Europe, the USSR and its allies will take timely and effective retaliatory steps in order to safeguard their security. As a result, the balance of forces will be restored, but at a higher level that will be more dangerous to peace. And the responsibility for this will be born by the authors of NATO plans and those who would implement these plans.

So far it is still possible to stop this development of events. At the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe, the USSR has more than once made important steps to meet the other side half way. Now it is doing all in its power to reach a fair and mutually acceptable agreement on reducing these weapons. The Soviet Union favours full equality between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO in missiles, planes and in warheads, and at the lowest possible level.

An agreement can be reached, but this requires the renunciation of the demand that the USSR disarm unilaterally, which is totally unacceptable. It is necessary to hold these talks without replacing them with the racket on alleged flexibility, which serves as a smokescreen for blocking the talks. The Soviet side pointed to all this in Moscow. It explicitly stressed that the Soviet Union continues to favour the relaxation of world tension. Further progress along this road would benefit not only the Europeans, but also the entire mankind.

BUSH FINISHES-UP WESTERN EUROPE TOUR

First Round Iceland Talks

LD070659 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Reykjavik July 7 TASS -- The United States intends expanding its military base in Keflavik.

This has been learned after the first day of the talks United States Vice-President George Bush held here during his visit of West European countries. It is believed that to begin with radar stations will be modernized which are tracking the movements of ships and aircraft of Warsaw Treaty countries in the Atlantic. At present American AWACS aircraft are on the base. In case of a nuclear war NATO plans assign them the role of flying control centres.

'Failure' of Bush Mission

LD062158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) -- Commentator Igor Maslov writes: U.S. Vice President George Bush toured the countries of Western and northern Europe for 12 days with the aim of whitewashing at all costs the adventurist course of the present U.S. Administration, which has launched a nuclear and conventional arms race unprecedented in scale and is openly interfering in the internal affairs of other states, especially in Central America. Throughout these 12 days there were demonstrations and protest meetings by peace supporters who reject Reagan's policy, which is fraught with the most dangerous consequences for the fate of mankind, in the wake of the Washington emissary. "No American Missiles in Europe!" "Stop U.S. Nuclear Madness!" "Washington Is the Most Evil Enemy of the Peoples of Central America, It Is Guilty of the Death of 35,000 Inhabitants of El Salvador!" "Mr Bush Go Home!" It was with these slogans that the White House emissary was welcomed in the FRG, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, and other West European states. Such was their response to Bush's fruitless attempts to present black as white, to present, for example, the U.S. position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva as "flexible." After all the world knows very well that it is precisely the United States that has led these important talks into a dead end, by their "zero and interim options," which are aimed at obtaining unilateral superiority over the USSR and at camouflaging the giant program of developing new types of mass annihilation weapons in the United States.

The West Germans' anger and indignation were provoked by Bush's sudden attacks on the antiwar movement, which comes out against the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. When the White House emissary began to expound in his public speeches on the "necessity" of deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the European Continent, thousands of voices confronted him with the demand "No U.S. Nuclear Missiles in Europe!" That demand was voiced especially forcefully in Krefeld, West Germany, where the well-known "Krefeld Appeal" for peace and against the siting of missiles originated, already signed by some 4 million people of various political and religious convictions.

During his jaunt, Bush put brusque pressure on the governments of the Western and northern countries of Europe in order to gain their support for U.S. foreign policy, which has nothing to do with detent. It was just at this point that it became clear that Bush's "mission" was failing: In Helsinki and Stockholm he was told that Finland and Sweden unswervingly support setting up nuclear-free zones, which the United States stubbornly refuses to agree to. In Copenhagen the vice president was given clearly to understand that the Danish Parliament, which called on the government at urge of a postponement of implementation of the NATO missiles decision as long as the Geneva talks are still continuing, still stands by its decision. Ireland reaffirmed that it does not want to join NATO, and will continue to pursue its traditional policy of neutrality. Only British Prime Minister M. Thatcher endorsed Washington's demands, thereby demonstrating once again that she is ignoring her people's desire for lasting peace without U.S. nuclear missiles.

As a whole Bush's trip has shown that official Washington intends to go on pushing ahead with the arms race, refusing compromise solutions at the talks, and whipping up tension in various parts of the world. All Bush's arguments about U.S. "love of peace" are merely a crude deception of the peoples of Western Europe, who do not want to become Washington's nuclear hostages.

HAWATIMAH, PLO DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD051705 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The delegation of the DFLP, headed by the front's secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The delegation consists of: Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Layla, member of the Political Bureau of the Committee [name and title as received] and other important figures.

At Sheremetyevo international airport, the head of the delegation Nayif Hawatimah told our correspondent:

(?Since our arrival) a few moments ago, we have moved from one world into another; from the world of war and the Israeli Zionist and U.S. imperialist aggression into a new world which is building a new civilization for all mankind, the world of peace and developed socialism. In a few hours, we have moved from the world of destruction, mass annihilation, bloodshed and also fighting among the brothers in arms in the Lebanese al-Siqa' into a oasis of peace in the world, the great Soviet Union.

Our visits to the Soviet Union are being repeated regularly in accordance with the interests of our Palestinian people and those of the peoples of our Arab nation and for our joint action in the joint struggle against our common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, expansionist Israeli Zionists and Arab reactionary and defeatist forces which are plotting with imperilism and Israeli expansionism against the Palestinian people and the peoples of our Arab nation; against the PLO and against all the Arab and world forces of liberation and progress.

From the moment we arrived in Moscow we began to feel that our nerves are getting a little rest after the tension of many years of bitterness and struggle; of struggle and destruction. We shall find in the oasis of peace what will enable us to hold fruitful fraternal and comrade-like talks with our comrades the Soviet party and government leaders and also in the solidarity committee; with our comrades in the CPSU Central Committee.

We are confident that every visit we make to Moscow constitutes a fresh step on the path of the bilateral struggle and (?fraternal) relations between the Palestinian people and the people of the Soviet Union; between the PLO and the Soviet Union; between the DFLP and the CPSU and Soviet public opinion. Our arrival arouses in ourselves great admiration for this great country, the country of developed socialism; and also great satisfaction as we shall find friends who love our people and our revolution and who struggle on our side. This will enable us more and more to intensify our struggle against the front of the enemies, represented - in its (?nature) seeking the liquidation our Palestinian rights -- in the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan [word indistinct] and Israeli-American-Lebanese phalangist agreement which has been imposed on the people of Lebanon and on our region. We are confident that our visit to Moscow will enable us to develop the pan-struggle of the Middle Eastern peoples on the path of repelling the expansionist U.S. imperialist-Israeli attack which is (?supported) by Arab reaction in the region.

DAMASCUS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

LD062006 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus July 6 TASS -- A session of the special committee set up by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to resolve differences in the Fatah movement and preserve its unity has closed in the Syrian capital.

A statement has been issued here on the results of the committee session. It says that the members of the committee headed by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, held talks with representatives of various Fatah groupings, in whose course they expressed determination to adhere to the policy of renunciation of the use of force and confrontation between sides, as well as make every effort to resolve peacefully arising disputable issues.

The sides, which participated in the talks, declared for preserving the unity of Fatah and PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, for continuing the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, above all the notorious "Reagan plan" on the Middle East. A similar stand, as it pointed out in the statement, has also been taken by the leaders of other contingents of the Palestine resistance movement.

Carrying out its mission of establishing contact with Syria to normalise Palestine-Syrian relations and settle disputable issues, the special committee held two meetings with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice premier and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Syrian side, the statement by the committee says, has declared that it is for the unity of PLO and Fatah, for resolving differences among the Fatah ranks through a democratic dialogue on the basis of renunciation of the use of force.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHULTZ MIDEAST TRIP

Syria's Al-Asad States Position

LD070936 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus July 7 TASS -- Syria's position concerning the enslaving agreement with Israel, imposed upon Lebanon by the United States, remains unchanged, because this agreement, as follows from developments, threatens the security and interests of Lebanon, Syria and the Arab peoples, and the cause of peace in the Middle East. This was stated by Syria's President Hafiz Al-Asad during his meeting with the United States Secretary of State George Shultz, the SANA agency reports. The Lebanese-Israeli agreements, the Syrian president emphasized, creates even more dangerous consequences for the Middle East than the Camp David deal.

The only way guaranteeing the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and national unity, Hafiz Al-Asad said, is the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the territory of the country without any conditions. He re-emphasized that Syria was consistently pressing for Lebanese unity, independence and sovereignty. The agreement imposed upon Lebanon runs counter to the interests of the Lebanese people and that is why Syria's position on this question is final.

No Changes Expected

LD062051 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz ends his quick visit to a number of Middle East countries. He visited Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Syria. The most important stage of his tour is Tel Aviv where he will meet with Prime Minister Begin. Shultz announced that he had no new ideas about settlement in Lebanon. The head of American diplomacy is trying to achieve certain anti-Arab objectives, first and foremost, that of forcing Syria to accept the American-Israeli conditions for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, thereby facilitating the continued presence of Israeli military forces in the country and their actual fortification. The Qatari AR-RAYAH believes that Shultz's current visit is linked with U.S. support for the aggressive occupation plans of Israel.

Even in the United States and other Western countries pessimism is being expressed concerning the possible results of Shultz's mission. It is particularly being pointed out that he would not be able to convince Riyadh to once again put pressure on Syria to assist Washington in backing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement imposed on Lebanon. After the talks between Shultz and government officials, Beirut also announced that it will not implement the agreement signed with Tel Aviv on the basis of the American proposals if Israel maintained its military presence in Lebanon. The Lebanese nationalist forces categorically reject the agreement with the enemy (?imposed by) Washington. This was reaffirmed by Walid Junblatt, leader of these forces. At the same time, the Lebanese patriots are widening the active armed struggle against the forces of Israeli occupation. This indicates steadfastness and courage.

U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE EXERCISES PLANNED

LD062200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Pentagon representatives have announced that the American Rapid Deployment Force will take part, in August, in its first summer maneuvers, which will be held in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somali, Thousand of GI's will gain battle experience in the deserts of the Near East in 50-degree heat -- that is how the report of an AP correspondent begins. The previous 'war games' of this Pentagon 'Fire-Brigade' let me remind you -- were held in November and December, when the heat was less intense.

In the new provocative exercises of the American military in this explosive region, army units, Marines -- which are to land in the course of the maneuvers, on the coast of Somalia -- naval and air force units will be used. There will be the closest interaction between the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the Armed Forces of the countries on whose territory the maneuvers will take place. All this is one more link in the preparation by the U.S. of armed interventions in the world's hot spots, and, in particular, in the Near East and near the Persian Gulf, i.e., in a strategically important, oil-rich region situated, so Washington insists in the zone of U.S. interests.

ACADEMACIAN VIEWS LATIN AMERICAN SITUATION

PM011557 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Professor V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, by A. Moiseyev: "A White Paper of Black Deeds"]

[Text] Latin America is in turmoil. The national liberation movement there grows in strength with each passing day. However, the United States, in its imperial fever, is doing all it can to halt the course of history. "Here," A.A. Gromyko said in his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet Session, "it is demonstrating to the whole world the oppressive, imperialist policy of interference for the purpose of keeping antipopular juntas and bloody puppet regimes in power in certain countries. In justification of its actions it is resorting to inexcusable deception. The standard fabrication about the 'intrigues of Moscow and Havana' is being dredged up again." One recent example is the so-called white paper on Central America published in Washington recently. In it the U.S. State Department attempts to "expose" the stepping up of Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan "subversive activity" on the continent. Our correspondent met with Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor V.V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

Question: Viktor Vatslavovich, how would you describe the latest opus of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department?

Answer: When I read the white paper I was amazed by how crude and hypocritical it was. Its every line was heavy with blind hatred of the Central American peoples. From page one the reader is bombarded with fabrications, distorted facts, and totally unfounded accusations. That, for example, Cuba, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries are to blame for the Central American peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. In particular, it says: With the backing of the Soviet bloc, Cuba apparently spent 20 years preparing the ground for the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. Yet the motherland of Sandino has been waging an independence struggle for more than 100 years. The United States is well aware of this. It sent gangs of mercenaries there in the middle of the last century, led by William Walker. It was Walker who revived slavery in Central America -- it had been abolished there 50 years earlier than in the United States. It was Walker who totally destroyed seven Nicaraguan cities. How can Washington forget that it was U.S. intervention in Nicaragua in 1909-1912 which brought about the nationwide uprising under the leadership of Benjamin (Seledon)?!

Question: The paper contains many other absurd assertions. For example, that Cuba is imposing its social model on Nicaragua....

Answer: This argument does not stand up to criticism. The Sandinists are following their own national path. Nicaragua has a mixed economy -- a state and a private sector. There are opposition bourgeois parties. All these are features of the development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. It is substantially different from the Cuban process.

Question: The white paper accuses the Nicaraguan leadership of "suppressing the freedoms and political rights" of the populace. What can you say in this connection?

Answer: I went to Nicaragua recently. I toured the whole country and I can say quite categorically that there is none of that. I was surprised at the unlimited rights and freedoms enjoyed by the Nicaraguans in the state of emergency.

Washington is hollering about the Sandinists' "terror." It is distorting the facts. Indeed, what we have is not measures against the people, but a struggle against saboteurs, speculators, and bandits from the counterrevolutionary underground. They are criminals who are robbing and deceiving the Nicaraguans and who frequently murder Sandinists. The work of halting their activity is something the government has led to undertake, it is not "terror," as the Reagan administration would have it.

Question: Viktor Vatslavovich, the United States is urging Nicaragua to hold an immediate general election....

Answer: The Reagan administration's "concern" for democratic elections in Nicaragua is a clumsy masquerade. As you know, Washington is proposing the same solution of political and social problems for El Salvador: Let the partisans disarm and join the democratic process. But this has happened before! You will recall that in accordance with the terms of the truce between Sandino and the U.S. forces in 1933 the Yankees cleared out of Nicaragua and Sandino's detachments disarmed. The "General of the Free People" honored the agreement. He disbanded his army and got the insurgents to form an agricultural cooperative. And what was the outcome of all this? The commander of Somoza's National Guard lured Sandino and his righthand men into Managua, allegedly for "talks," and...shot them all. Later Somoza admitted in his memoirs that he had been directly ordered to do this by Arthur Bliss Lane, the U.S. ambassador in Managua.

Question: The white paper devoted a lot of space to the so-called "Castro strategy." It is asserted, for example, that Cuba is fomenting the rebel movement in Guatemala and El Salvador....

Answer: So the rebels' armed struggle in Guatemala, for example, has developed only in recent years? A revolution took place there in 1944, after the patriots had struggled for nearly a century for their freedom. The progressive regime which came to power was bold enough to declare an independent policy, stating that it would nationalize not everything, but only part of the enormous land holdings of the U.S. "United Fruit Company" banana concern. It was proposed to distribute the land among the poor peasants. The Yankees did all they could to drown the Guatemalan revolution in blood. But in 1956-1957 the rebels were already waging vigorous combat actions. I must emphasize that the revolution in Cuba had not yet been victorious at that time.

It is not mythical "Castro tactics," it is life itself and historical necessity which are prompting the peoples to struggle for a happy future. The exploited and oppressed masses feel compelled to oppose the sources of their misfortune -- U.S. imperialism.

For all the fabrications assembled by the CIA, the paper inevitably failed to present material which could prove Soviet interference in the affairs of the Central American countries. Our state is setting the United States an example of noninterference. Washington is discrediting itself more and more in the eyes of the world. In an effort to justify its interventionist policy it is slandering the USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

This white paper on Central America is by no means the first. It differs little from previous ones except that it is a bit cruder. Its publication is further evidence that the Reagan administration is currently making a feverish, almost desperate, all-out effort to crush the will of the Central American peoples for freedom and independence. As Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "this policy will not bring the imperialists success, but its adventurism makes it extremely dangerous for mankind. For that reason it is encountering powerful resistance on the part of the peoples, which is bound to increase."

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

LD062223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Excerpts] The United States is reshuffling its officials involved with Central America. I will ask our commentator, Vitaliy Sobolev, to tell us what he thinks about all this administrative creativity at the White House.

I don't think the American Administration has embarked on this creativity from any sense of goodwill. What, for instance, will be the duties of Reitch, the new adviser to the secretary of state? AP asserts that he is to seek support for U.S. policy in Latin America -- support both in the United States itself and abroad.

Why have they decided to set up a commission? THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that deciding on the membership of the commission will, evidently, distract the critics in Congress from the U.S. operation against Nicaragua for a while. In short, the reshuffle of personnel and the spate of new posts has been prompted by the alarm of the White House over the unpopularity of its Latin American policy. THE NEW YORK TIMES describes the stormy disagreements between government and Congress. The point, of course, is not that American politicans or the leading figures of the West European countries are taking to heart the griefs and hopes of the Central Americans. The point is that, as the U.S. television company CBS reports, the voters are asking the legislators more and more questions about the U.S. Government's policy in Central America. The legislators are finding it difficult to explain why the U.S. supports the bloodiest dictators, why they want to preserve poverty, hunger, high infant mortality, illiteracy, and the other social ulcers of the countries of that region. As for the Democrats -- the rivals of the Republican government -- they are exploiting, very energetically, Central American problems as a weapon of inter-party combat.

One cannot accuse the White House of any lack of zeal in the past when it came to justifying and publicizing its actions towards its southern neighbors: Both the President himself, and his ministers, seized every convenient opportunity to laud America's puppets in Central America and curse 'the Marxists', as they call them. The effect of official propaganda can be judged by the results of a poll reported by American television: It turns out that only one in four of those questioned had any idea whose side the U.S. is on in Salvador; in the case of Nicaragua, only 13 percent knew. Yet both the Americans, confused by official lies, and the foreign allies of the U.S. see no sense in protecting the rotten dictatorships thereby perpetuating very acute social conflicts. Nonetheless, as we see, the White House is not giving up hope of changing their minds, and is inflating its roster of officials. But can even the most industrious official divert the attention of the world public from the growing stream of arms and soldiers that is being sent to Central America from the United States?

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON U.S. 'FINANCIAL BLOCKADE'

LD031519 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Managua July 3 TASS -- Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, has described as a new aggressive step with regard to Nicaragua the Reagan administration's decision to ban the Washington-dominated Inter-American Bank for Reconstruction and Development from financing a number of national economic projects of Nicaragua.

Speaking in the "Face the People" programme, Daniel Ortega said that, on an order of the White House, this international financial centre froze the earlier promised 500 million dollars for the needs of Nicaraguan small and middle agricultural producers. At the same time it denied credits for the development of Managua and other cities of the country and stopped financing power projects.

Besides, the bank turned down the Nicaraguan Government's request for assistance in stimulating the fishing industry.

Through a financial blockade, the Sandinista leader pointed out, the United States seeks to stifle our national economy and to undermine not only its state sector but the private sector as well. The latest provocative action by the U.S. Government hinders the process of normalization of bilateral relations.

In this connection Daniel Ortega once again drew attention to the U.S. Administration's hypocritical approach to the question of a political settlement of the Central American crisis. While the envoy of the U.S. President during his visit to Managua was stating the readiness of the White House to solve the problems of the region peacefully, the Pentagon stationed its military base in Honduran territory. The base threatens not only the national liberation movement of El Salvador but the Sandinista revolution as well. Military, political, and economic pressure on our country is growing against the background of mendacious assertions by the U.S. envoy as to a "peacemaking" mission of the United States, Daniel Ortega emphasised.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES CUBAN ENVOY IN ALMA-ATA

LD301051 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Today Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, received Rene Anillo Capote, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, who was in Alma-Ata.

In a cordial and friendly conversation Comrade Kunayev spoke of the activity of the republican party organization in the sphere of implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, of the May and November 1982 and the June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the advice and directions given by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was noted that the great successes in the economy, culture, and science of the republic, as well as the rise in the living standard of the working people, have been achieved because of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. The importance was stressed of the multifaceted Soviet-Cuban cooperation for the good of both countries, the cause of peace and easing of world tension.

Cuban Ambassador Rene Anillo Capote spoke of the successes achieved by his republic, and of the great fraternal help given by the Soviet Union to the Cuban people. He stressed the great importance of the peace initiatives of the Communist Party and Soviet Government which are directed toward consolidating peace in the whole world. He expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception.

Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers' Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Isinaliyev, minister of foreign affairs of the Kazakh SSR, were at the reception.

TEXT OF USSR LAW ON LABOR COLLECTIVES PUBLISHED

PM290830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 Second Edition pp 1, 3

["USSR Law on Labor Collectives and on Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations"]

[Text] The labor collective of an enterprise, institution, or organization is the basic cell in the socialist society and under the USSR Constitution exercises broad powers in the country's political, economic, and social life. In the USSR the activity of labor collectives is based on socialist ownership of the means of production and the planned development of the economy. In labor collectives joint labor is carried out on the basis of the principles of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance; the unity of state, social, and personal interests is ensured; and the principle of each person's responsibility to the collective and the collective's responsibility for each worker is established. Labor collectives are called upon to augment the country's material and spiritual wealth; make rational use of available resources; and display tireless concern for members of the collective, and for improving their working, living, and leisure conditions.

In the conditions of mature socialism the role of labor collectives in production, public, and state life is enhanced; opportunities for active participation by workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations are extended; and genuine socialist self-management [samoupravleniye], which develops in the course of building communism, is implemented.

Conscious discipline and a high level of organization in the work of labor collectives, initiative and activeness, and mass technical creativity by members of collectives are necessary conditions of the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of the productivity of social labor, the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being, and the all-round development of the individual.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, pursuing a course of further developing socialist democracy, consistently implement Lenin's tenets on the working people's participation in management and on how every working person must feel that he is the master at his own enterprise and a representative of the whole country. The further democratization of the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations is inextricably linked with the enhancement of the activeness of public organizations operating in labor collectives. The growth of the working people's political consciousness and of their cultural and professional level, and the improvement of management and economic activity create the preconditions for extending labor collectives' rights and strengthening their responsibility to society.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Labor Collectives of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

The labor collective of an enterprise, institution, or organization is an association of all the working people carrying out joint labor activity at a state or public enterprise, institution, organization, kolkhoz, or other cooperative organization.

In accordance with the structure of the enterprise, institution, or organization, the collectives of shops, departments, sectors, teams, or other subunits operate within a single labor collective.

Under the leadership of CPSU organizations, labor collectives exercise economic, social, and political functions aimed at the all-round strengthening and development of the USSR'S social system and the socialist way of life and promote active participation by working people in production. public, and state life and in the management enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The duty and obligation of labor collectives is highly productive labor; the implementation of party decisions; the unswerving execution of Soviet laws and government resolutions; the fulfillment of state plans and contract commitments; the enhancement of the efficiency and quality of work; the strengthening of labor, production, and state discipline; constant concern for developing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of members of the collective, and their education in the spirit of the high moral principles of builders of communism.

The Soviet state creates the necessary conditions for labor collectives to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them and to exercise their powers.

Article 2. Legislation on Labor Collectives

Legislation on labor collectives consists of the present law, which defines the basic rights and duties of labor collectives and their powers in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and also other USSR acts of legislation and the union republics' acts of legislation issued in accordance with them on individual questions of the activity of labor collectives.

Persons guilty of violating legislation on labor collectives bear responsibility in accordance with the procedure laid down.

Article 3. Labor Collectives and Organs of State Power and Administration

In accordance with the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, within the limits of their competence, organs of state power and administration ensure, on the basis of democratic centralism, state leadership of the activity of labor collectives. Labor collectives examine questions of state, economic, and sociocultural building which are submitted for their discussion by the soviets of people's deputies and their subordinate organs; and submit for examination by local soviets of people's deputies proposals on comprehensive economic and social development on their territory, as well as on other questions with the competence of the relevent local soviets.

The opinions and proposals of labor collectives are taken into account by organs of state power and administration in adopting decisions concerning the activity of the relevant enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Soviets of people's deupties, their executive and administrative organs, ministries, state committees, departments, and economic organs ensure the conditions for the uninterrupted, smooth operation of enterprises, institutions, and organizations and promote in every way the development of democratic principles in the activity of labor collectives.

Organs of state power and administration inform labor collectives on their work, the decisions they adopt, and progress in fulfilling them.

Article 4. Principles of Labor Collectives' Participation in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations

Labor collectives participate in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the basis of:

The harmonious combination of the interests of the state, society, the collective, and the individual;

One-man administration [Yedinonachaliye administratsii] combined with broad participation by working people in management;

The unity of the rights and duties of the labor collective;

The steady observance of labor, production, and state discipline and socialist legality and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of every member of the collective;

The all-round development of the labor and sociopolitical activeness and creative initiative of members of the collective, their participation in the exercise of the labor collective's powers, and the creation of the conditions for the all-round development of the individual;

The collective discussion and resolution of questions of the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations;

The development of criticism and self-criticism, all-round evaluation of the activity of officials and other members of the collective, and the enhancement of the responsibility of members of the collective for the fulfillment of the tasks facing them;

Publicity and the systematic briefing of memmbers of the collective on the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and the consideration of public opinion.

Article 5. The Basic Powers of Labor Collectives in Discussing and Resolving State and Public Affairs

In accordance with the legislation of the USSR and the union republics, labor collectives:

Examine draft laws and draft decisions of local soviets of people's deputies which affect the interests of the labor collective, as well as other questions of state and public life submitted for discussion, and make their proposals in this connection;

Hear the reports of soviet deputies nominated by the labor collective, and also the reports of local soviet executive committees and their departments and administrations;

Nominate candidates for the people's judges; elect people's assessors for rayon (city) people's courts and hear their reports;

Raise the question of recalling soivet deputies and people's courts who do not justify the voters' trust;

Elect permanent production conferences, people's control committees, groups, and posts, comradely courts, and other public organs operating in labor collectives and hear their reports;

Discuss other questions of state and public life.

II. The Basic Powers of Labor Collectives in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations

Article 6. The Powers of Labor Collectives in the Planning of Economic and Social Development

Labor Collectives:

Participate in the elaboration and discussion of the draft long-term and current plans for economic and social development (work plans) of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. The draft plans are submitted for approval after their examination by the labor collectives; elaborate and adopt counterplans taking account of additional reserves and potential;

Implement measures to fulfill plans and contract commitments and strengthen and develop autonomous financing;

Approve and implement measures to improve labor productivity, production efficiency, and the quality of work and the output produced;

Hear reports from the administration on progress in fulfilling plans and contract commitments and on the reasons for amendments to plans and the results of production activity, make appropriate recommendations, and where necessary bring them to the attention of higher organs.

Article 7. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Concluding Collective Contracts

Labor collectives:

Participate in the elaboration of collective contracts, discuss them, and adopt decisions on them, and authorize the trade union committees of enterprises and organizations to sign these contracts;

Implement measures to ensure the fulfillment of collective contracts;

Hear reports from the administration of enterprises, organizations, and trade union committees on the fulfillment of collective contracts, and where necessary, raise the question of calling to account persons who do not fulfill commitments under collective contracts.

Article 8. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Ensuring the Safe Keeping of Socialist Property and the Rational Utilization of Material Resources

Labor Collectives:

Implement measures to ensure the safe keeping of socialist property and its augmentation, to combat thriftlessness and an unassiduous attitude toward the people's property, and to prevent embezzlements of state and public property;

Make proposals and implement measures aimed at more fully revealing and utilizing internal reserves; ensuring scientifically substantiated norm-setting for the expenditure of raw and other materials, energy and fuel , and their rational and economical utilization; eliminating the causes of losses and production rejects; and ensuring the efficient utilization of equipment, machines, and other fixed capital;

Implement measures to ensure the rational utilization of land, mineral wealth, water, forests, and other natural resources;

Raise questions of calling to account in accordance with established procedure workers guilty of violating legislation on the protection of socialist property and the rational utilization of material and financial resources an of producing poor quality, nonstandard output.

Article 9. The Powers of Labor Collectives

Labor collectives:

Approved internal labor regulations following the submission of the administration and the trade union committee and adopt measures to ensure their observance;

Discuss the state of labor discipline and implement measures to strengthen it;

Adopt social incentive measures for successes in labor and nominate workers for moral and material incentives;

Express opinions on candidacies submitted for state awards;

Establish additional benefits and privileges, out of resources allocated for these purposes in accordance with the procedure in force, to innovators and frontrunners in production and also to persons who have worked conscientiously for a long period at the enterprise, institution, or organization;

Ensure the creation of an atmosphere of implacability toward violations of labor discipline and display strict comradely exactingness toward workers who do not conscientiously fulfill labor duties; apply social penalty measures (comradely reproofs, social reprimands) to members of the collective for violating labor discipline; and submit materials on violators of labor discipline for examination by comradely courts;

Raise questions of calling violators of labor discipline to account in accordance with legislation, including their temporary transfer to lower paid work and their dismissal; of depriving them fully or partially of bonuses and awards for the results of the years's work and for long service and of additional leave for continuous service; of making good the material damage inflicted on the enterprise, institution, or organization; and of postponing their turn for the granting of housing and implementing other measures of influence provided for by legislation.

The labor collective has the right to lift a penalty imposed by it early, before a year has elapsed since its imposition, and also to petition for the early lifting of a disciplinary penalty or for the curtailment of the operation of other measures imposed by the administration for the violation of labor discipline, if the member of the collective has committed no new violation of discipline and has shown himself to be a conscientious worker.

Article 10. The Powers of Labor Collectives in the Introduction of the Achievements of Science and Technology and the Development of Workers' Creative Initiative

Labor collectives:

Adopt measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress and ensure the wide introduction into production and other spheres of life of the achievements of science, new machinery, leading technology, and the scientific organization of labor and management;

Promote mass technical creativity, inventions, and rationalization, and the protection of the rights of production innovators; give support to scientific societies, scientific, and technical societies, and organizations of inventors and rationalizers;

Adopt moral incentive measures and submit proposals on incentives for workers actively participating in the development and introduction of new machinery and technology and the dissemination of leading experience;

Article 11. The Powers of Labor Collectives in the Sphere of Labor Organization, Norm-Setting and Remuneration

Labor collectives:

Propose and implement measures for the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization which help increase labor productivity, fulfill the plans laid down with the smallest possible numbers of personnel, and improve the use of working time;

Participate in the resolution of questions of the utilization, in accordance with established procedure, of the saving made in a collective's wage fund through the reduction of personnel numbers in order to provide incentives for workers carrying out a larger volume of operations than the relevant norms (targets);

Particicpte in the elaboration of proposals aimed at extending the use of technically substantiated norms of labor expenditure and creating the conditions for their fulfillment;

Submit proposals on improving labor remuneration, ensuring that each worker's wages correspond to his personal labor contribution, and strengthening the dependence of wages on the end results of the collective's work;

Discuss and approve proposals on improving bonuses for workers and granting other payments and privileges from the material incentive fund;

Monitor the application of the relevant labor norms and the conditions for labor remuneration;

Examine proposals from Komsomol organizations on the creation of Komsomol youth collectives and make recommendations.

Article 12. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Developing Workers' Labor Activeness and Organizing Socialist Competition

Labor collectives:

Do everything to increase the labor activeness of members of collectives and develop socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor;

Set the terms for socialist competition at enterprises, institutions, and organizations and determine moral and material incentive measures for the winners;

Adopt socialist pledges and implement measures to fulfill them; ensure publicity for socialist competition, sum up its results, and decide the winners;

Participate in the eleboration and implementation of measures to disseminate and introduce leading experience;

Conclude contracts on socialist competition and creative collaboration with other labor collectives;

[illegible] and the trade union committee on the implementation of [illegible] measures to promote the fulfillment of socialist pledges, [illegible] recommendations.

Article 13. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Training Cadres, Improving their Qualifications, and Placing Them

Labor collectives:

Participate in the discussion and resolution of questions of the training, placing, and rational utilization of cadres, ensuring the stability of collectives, and improving the structure of the enterprise, institution, or organization; recommend members of the collective who have distinguished themselves in labor for a rise in grade (class) or advancement in work;

Examine questions of improving cadres' qualifications, training them in new professions, and developing the mentors movement and the work of schools for the study of leading labor methods;

Participate through public organizations, in accordance with USSR legislation, in the resolution of questions of appointing leadership workers at enterprises, institutions, and organizations; the labor collective's opinion is taken into account in appointing these workers and relieving them of their duties;

With the participation of the Komsomol organization, examine questions of the education of young working people, their vocational training, and fixing them in the collective, make appropriate proposals, and help improve labor education and vocational guidance for students in schools under their patronage;

Approve the candidacy of production frontrunners for training in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, with grants paid from the resources of enterprises and organizations.

Article 14. The Powers of Labor Collectives in the Distribution and Utilization of Economic Incentive Funds

Labor collectives:

Participate in resolving questions of the utilization of the resources of the material incentive fund, the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and the production development fund; discuss and approve estimates for expenditure from these funds and monitor their fulfillment; resources from the material incentive fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction created at enterprises and organizations cannot be withdrawn without the labor collective's consent;

Participate in resolving questions of granting material assistance to workers, in accordance with established procedure, for cooperative and individual housing construction and also for improving housing conditions or setting up home, out of the resources of the material incentive fund, the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and other funds (resources) intended for these purposes; approve the candidacy of workers to whom such material assistance can be granted.

Article 15. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Improving the Conditions and Protection of Labor

Labor collectives:

Discuss and approve comprehensive plans for improving the conditions and protection of labor and sanitary and health measures and monitor the fulfillment of these plans;

Submit proposals for retooling, mechanization, and automation; improving the organization and enhancing the standard of production; and reducing manual, unskilled, and heavy physical labor and participate actively in their implementation;

Elaborate and implement measures to improve working and living conditions for working women and strengthen the protection of mother and child;

Monitor the utilization of resources earmarked for labor protection and the observance by all workers of rules and instructions for labor production at enterprises, institutions, and organizations;

Discuss questions of the utilization of social insurance resources and make relevant proposals;

Submit proposals and participate in the implementation of measures to improve environmental conservation;

Raise questions of calling to account persons guilty of violating the rules of labor protection and legislation about environmental conservation.

Article 16. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Improving the Workers' Sociocultural, Housing, and Consumer Conditions

Labor collectives:

Examine and approve plans for sociocultural measures and housing construction and hear reports on their fulfillment; participate in resolving questions connected with recording the persons who need improved housing conditions and make appropriate recommendations; ensure that housing allocation is monitored and publicized;

Adopt decisions on the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and other cultural and consumer facilities out of the resources of the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, the consumer goods fund, and other funds of enterprises, institutions, and organizations earmarked for these purposes. Housing in apartment blocks built from these funds cannot be transferred to other organizations or used for other purposes without the labor collective's consent;

Submit proposals on organizing housing construction cooperatives;

Discuss the state of municipal, consumer, and medical services, trade, public catering, and transport and submit appropriate proposals;

Exercise social monitoring of the work of enterprises and organizations in the service sphere and treatment and prophylactic institutions;

Participate in resolving questions of the organization and activity of enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms and the development of collective fruit growing and horticulture and personal plots;

Participate in resolving questions of organizing leisure for members of the collective and their families and developing physical culture and sport;

Examine the state of sports and mass defense work and the activity of health [ozdorovitelnyy], children's, and cultural enlightenment institutions serving members of the collective and their families and make appropriate proposals;

Show concern for participants in the Great Patriotic War and pensioners who were formerly members of the labor collectives and promote their active participation in social labor and the education of young people in the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

Article 17. The Powers of Labor Collectives in Organizing Work in Communist Education

Labor collectives:

Implement measures for the comprehensive ideological, political, labor, moral, and legal education and economic training of members of the collective; for ensuring a sound moral and psychological climate in the collective; for cultivating in working people a sense of pride in belonging to their collective; and for introducing and developing Soviet traditions and customs;

Participate in political education and cultural enlightenment work among the population and in creating conditions to help strengthen the family and improve the raising of children and to help establish the norms of communist morality in daily life;

Approve plans for cultural enlightenment measures;

Adopt measures to educate members of the collective in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, friendship and fraternity between peoples; observance of the laws and respect for the rules of socialist communal living; a thrifty attitude toward the people's property; and implacability toward drunkenness, holliganism, money-grubbing, and other phenomena diametrically opposed to communist morality;

Participate in work to prevent violations of the law and determine measures to reeducate persons committing violations of the law.

Article 18. The Basic Powers of the Production Team Collective

The powers of the collective of the production team -- the primary component in the labor collective of the enterprise or organization -- are defined in accordance with the present law by the provisions on teams established under the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The production team collective:

Participates directly or through the team council in resolving questions of staffing the team, the planning and organization of its work, labor remuneration and incentives, improving the workers' qualifications, educating members of the team, and calling to account violators of discipline;

Consents to the administration's appointment of a team leader and has the right to demand that the administration relieve a team leader of his duties if he has not justified the collective's trust;

Elects a public body -- the team council.

III. The Exercise of Labor Collectives' Powers in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations

Article 19. The Forms of the Exercise of Labor Collectives' Powers in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations

Labor collectives' powers are exercised directly by general meetings (conferences) of the labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, or organizations.

In the period between meetings the labor collectives' powers are exercised:

Jointly by the administration and elected organs of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations;

By trade union and other public organizations operating in labor collectives in accordance with their charters and Soviet laws;

By the administration of the enterprises, institutions, or organizations in accordance with its powers or on the instructions of labor collectives.

The administration and the trade union committee systematically brief members of the labor collective on their activity in exercising the labor collective's powers in the period between general meetings.

Article 20. General Meetings (Conferences) of Labor Collectives

The general meetings (conferences) of labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations examine the most important questions of the life and activity of labor collectives. Meetings (conferences) of labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations can also be held in shops, sections, sector, teams, and other subunits.

Conferences of labor collectives are held at enterprises, institutions, and organizations where the convening of meetings is difficult by reason of the shift system or the territorial dispersal of shops, sections, sectors, and other structural subunits. Delegates to the conference are elected according to the norms and procedure determined by the labor collective.

Questions for examination by meetings (conferences) of labor collectives are submitted on the initiative of party, trade union, and other public organizations; the administration, people's control organs, permanent production conferences, and individual members of the collectives; and also on the joint initiative of the administration and public organizations.

Meetings (conferences) of labor collectives are convened jointly by trade union committees and the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Meetings (conferences) of labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations are held as necessary, but at least twice a year.

A meeting is deemed competent if more than half the total number of members of the collective are taking part, and a conference if at least two-thirds of the delegates take part.

Article 21. The Decisions of General Meetings (Conferences) of Labor Collectives

The decisions of the general meeting (conference) of the labor collective are taken by an open vote by a majority of votes of members of the collective present at the meeting (conference). When a meeting of the labor collective is held in shops or other subunits of an enterprise or organization, a decision is considered adopted if a majority of the members of the labor collective present at the meeting vote for it. All members of the collective are informed of decisions.

The decisions of the labor collective meeting (conference) adopted in accordance with its powers and existing legislation are binding on members of the collective and the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization.

Monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions of the labor collective meeting (conference) is carried out by the trade union committee and also by the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization in accordance with its powers or on the instructions of the meeting (conference), and they inform the labor collective on the course of fulfillment of decisions.

The proposals and recommendations of labor collectives are subject to examination for a period of a month by the administration, trade union, and other public organizations, and also, if necessary, by relevant state and public organs. The administration and the aforementioned organizations and organs report to the labor collective on the results of the examination of proposals and recommendations.

IV. The Operation of the Present Law and Details of Its Application

Article 22. The Operation of the Present Law

The opeation of the present law applies to the labor collectives of all enterprises, institutions, and organizations, as well as the collectives of their shops, sections, and other subunits within the limits of their competence.

In the labor collectives of kolkhozes and other cooperative and public organizations the present law is applied with consideration for the relevant charters and provisions governing their activity.

Article 23. Details of the Application of the Present Law

The details of the application of the present law's provisions in individual sectors of the national economy and spheres of state and public life taking account of their specific features are established by legislative acts of the USSR and decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 17 June 1983

SOVIET SCIENTISTS CONDEMN SAKHAROV LETTER TO WEST

PM041255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by academicians Anatoliy Dorodnitsyn, hero of socialist labor and state prize winner, Aleksandr Prokhorov, hero of socialist labor and winner of the Lenin, state and Nobel prizes; Georgiy Skryabin, hero of socialist labor and state prize winner; and Andrey Tikhonov, Lenin and state prize winner: "When One Loses His Honor and Integrity"]

[Text] Opening an issue of the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS and discovering that it contains a lengthy article by academician Andrey Sakharov, we began to read it and, to tell the truth, were prepared for anything. We had known well that Sakharov is trying to cast aspersions on everything that is dear to us, that he slanders his own people, presenting them to the rest of the world as a faceless mass that does not even approach the heights of civilized life.

Nonetheless, Sakharov's foreign affairs opus staggered us. As if entering into polemics with American Professor Sidney Drell of Stanford University who has spoken out in favor of a freeze of the existing nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the USA Sakharov urged the USA and the West as a whole under no circumstances to agree to any limitations on the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race. He literally entreated Washington leaders to carry on their militarist policy, a policy for confrontation with the Soviet Union, for military superiority, arguing that the United States and NATO should not slacken the arms race for at least another 10 to 15 years.

It might seem improbable but what follows appeared in black and white. Sakharov implored those to whom he was appealing "not to rely on the enemy's common sense." Who does he mean by the "enemy"? He means the Soviet Union, the country he lives in. He warned the bosses of America: Do not believe in the peaceableness of socialist states. Openly and without feeling ashamed, Sakharov voiced his approval of U.S. and NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe American Pershing II's and cruise missiles -- the first-strike weapons that they are going to train on our country and other socialist states. Here is one of his arguments: If Washington has MX missiles, which everyone knows are also first-strike weapons, "it will be easier for the United States to negotiate" with the USSR.

Several times as we re-read those sections of Sakharov's article, we began to feel a strange sensation: Did he really write this? We had already heard and read the same things many times before. U.S. Defense Minister Weinberger talks in precisely the same way. It is the way President Reagan talks. It is the parlance of American generals and ultra-politics. It only remains for Sakharov to call the USSR "the focus of evil" and declare a "crusade" on communism in order for him to fit perfectly in the Pentagon or the White House.

And another thing also seemed incredible to us. Sakharov is a scientist.

He has a better idea and knowledge of what the consequences may be of the actions, for which he is appealing to the government of a country that once already tested weapons of mass annihilation on people. The United States once unleashed nuclear death on Japanese cities. The U.S. rulers wanted to demonstrate to the world, first and foremost to our country, the power they possessed. Today Sakharov is in essence urging the use of the monstrous power of nuclear weapons in a bid to try to intimidate the Soviet people once again, to make our country capitulate to an American ultimatum. What country and what "civilisation" does he consider himself to belong to and what is he ultimately pressing for? Doesn't he realise that the arms buildup he is urging is fraught with a threat, not only to our country which lost 20 million lives in the last war, but to all nations without exception, to human civilisation as such?

And here we begin to think about Sakharov, not as a scientist, but as a man. What kind of a man he is that has fallen so deep in his moral degradation and hatred for his own country and its people? In his actions we also perceive a violation of the common norms of humanity and decency, which, it would seem, are binding on every civilized person.

We know that Sakharov is a close friend of those in America who would like to obliterate our country and socialism from the face of the earth. Those friends of his are clamouring all the time about "Sakharov's tragic fate". We do not want to speak now about this numbing hypocrisy. No, our state, our people have been more than tolerant of this man who is living tranquilly in Gorkiy, from where he is sending out his misanthropic writings.

But here is one thing that we remembered. In the summer days just like these of exactly 30 years ago, one of the most iniquitous, disgraceful events of the 20th century took place in the United States. At that time America's authorities executed scientists Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They executed them on the strength of what were absurd, wicked charges. The "evidence" had been fabricated by U.S. secret services.

But unlike Sakharov who is urging nuclear blackmail against his own country and what is, in fact, the creation of conditions for making the first use of nuclear weapons against us, the Rosenbergs were not just innocent people who became victims of the merciless mechanism of American "justice". They also advocated the elimination of deadly weapons and in general were honest, humane people.

It is difficult to speak about honesty in the case of a man who in essence is urging war on his own country. Several hundred years ago Erasmus said that only the few, whose base profit depended on popular grief, were making wars.

The matter, of course, is not one of Erasmus. The matter is that in his time as well, decent, thinking people were not blinded by hatred and did not lose their honor and conscience.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Aliyev in Vologda

LD301806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today arrived in Vologda. He will participate in celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Vologda.

At the airport, Comrade Aliyev was met by Comrade Drygin, first secretary of the Vologda CPSU Obkom, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, and labor collectives.

Aliyev Presents Award

LD012009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] For the successes achieved by the working people of Vologda in economic and cultural construction, and its revolutionary services, and its considerable contribution to ensuring victory over the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War, the town has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. A ceremonial session was held here today devoted to presenting the lofty award of the homeland. The session was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, it is a festive and joyful day on Vologda soil today. The Order of the October Revolution is being conferred on the town of Vologda. [applause]

Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate you on the lofty award of the homeland. [applause]

I have great pleasure, on the instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in conveying to you and to all the people of Vologda his most heartfelt congratulations. [applause]

Yuriy Vladimirovich knows the northern regions of our country from his own experience. He is well aware of the difficulty with which every achievement here comes and what stout and reliable people live in these parts. He asked me to wish all the inhabitants of Bologda fresh successes in their labor for the good of the Soviet fatherland, health, and happiness. [applause]

This memorable event in the history of your town in taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, engendered in the country by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The programs, which throw light on the most topical problems of improving developed socialism in all their vital diversity, the deeply analytical speech of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and the plenum and session decisions are at the focus of attention of Soviet people and the progressive world public. They define the fundamental trends of the activity of party and people in contemporary conditions and for the long term. The CPSU's loyalty to its general Leninist course and the line of the 26th CPSU Congress is reaffirmed with fresh force. [applause]

Vologda is a major and modern industrial, transportation, and cultural center of the northwest of the country. In just the last 2 5-year plans the volume of industrial output has almost doubled in the town. The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee fully confirmed and developed the aims set out by the party last November and charted fresh possibilities for the improvement of all our activity. It called for more active reliance on the strength of the Communist conviction and high degree of consciousness of Soviet man and for even greater scope to be opened up for him to manifest his initiative, abilities and gifts. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker then discussed issues dealing with the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

The international situation, he noted, obliges us to maintain a high degree of vigilance and to strengthen in every possible way the economic and defensive might of the homeland and the whole of the socialist community. Every worker and every Soviet person makes a controbution to the strengthening of this might. Comrade Aliyev then proclaimed the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the conferment of the Order of the October Revolution in Vologda, and, to tumultuous applause, he pinned the award on the town's banner.

Aliyev Meets Workers

PM041431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] Vologda, 3 July -- A meeting was held today between Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the party, soviet, and economic aktivs of the Vologda CPSU Obkom, on questions concerning the organization of practical work to implement the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum, and on the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Andropov at the plenum. There was thorough, businesslike conversation about ways to further intensify production, more speedily introduce the achievements of science and technology, ensure rational utilization of production potential, and raise labor productivity.

It was noted that is is important not only to increase output of consumer goods, but also to substantially raise their quality. It is vital to improve the work of rail and road transport, as well as that of health-care and educational institutions.

Comrade Aliyev visited the bearings and optical-engineering works, a flax combine, the Snizhinka Lace Association, and the Rodina Kolkhoz. In conversations with workers, kolkhoz members, and party and economic leaders of enterprises, it was noted that for the resolution of the key problem -- substantially raising labor productivity -- it is necessary to make insistent efforts to develop in every worker, whichever sector he might work in, a creative, involved attitude toward the task entrusted to him.

The need to strengthen discipline, order, organization, and responsibility in labor collectives was stressed. Without the fulfillment of these demands the party cannot ensure forward movement.

Yesterday C.A. Aliyev visited the Cherepovets Metallurgical Works named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. He inspected the '2,000' rolling-mill, and the cold-rolling shop, acquainted himself with construction progress on blast furnace, number five and showed interest in the delivery by the set dates of structures and equipment, in working and living conditions, the organization of trade and public catering, and the way construction of housing and cultural and domestic service projects were being carried out.

The same day Comrade Aliyev left for Moscow.

He was seen off at the airport by A.S. Drygin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom; V.A. Gribanov, chairman of the oblispolkom, and leaders from Vologda and Cherepovets.

Aliyev Attends Ceremony

LD242309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] A solemn gathering held in Moscow today was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Wistes Certification Commission.

In the presidium at the meeting was Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments and eminent academics. Those who spoke referred to the important role played by the commission in training the country's scientific potential.

Aliyev at Certificiation Jubilee

PM281030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "50 Years of the USSR Higher Certification Commission"]

[Text] A festive meeting held 24 June in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Soviet system of certification of scientific and science teaching cadres.

In the presidium were G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and eminent scientists.

Delivering a report, V.G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, chairman of the USSR Higher Certification Commission, described the quantitative and qualitative growth of the detachment of scientific workers and lecturers at union republic VUZes. In 50 years 56,000 doctors and around 600,000 candidates of science have been certified.

The important role of the USSR Higher Certification Commission was the subject of speeches delivered at the meeting by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Baybakov Visits Azerbaijan

GF291246 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the RFSR [as heard] Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the RFSR State Planning Committee, visited Azerbaijan 24-28 June. During his stay, he acquainted himself with the activities of a number of industrial and economic establishments and conferred with farmers. Comrade Baybakov also visited oil fields, including the oil field named 28 April. Offshore oil workers briefed him on their achievements in the struggle waged for utilizing Caspian [word indistinct], the measures taken to increase output of oil and natural gas and the effort made to discover new oil fields.

In the factory named after the 22nd Congress [kuraltay] of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Baybakov acquainted himself with the work of new (?drills), the effort made to renovate [words indistinct] establishments and the work and living conditions of the toilers.

Comrade Baybakov traveled to (Levgeran) and Kala Rayons and toured a number of establishments and conferred with farmers and livestock breeders. Comrade Baybakov also met with the workers of the Azerbaijan State Planning Committee (?network). Main issues related to consolidating the national economy were discussed. Emphasis was placed on the great importance of giving momentum to scientific and technical [word indistinct], applying scientific and technical achievements in production and effectively utilizing all the (?benefits) of economic [word indistinct].

Also discussed were the problems related to the construction of basic fields in the republic's industry in relation with the economic oil complex [as heard].

Comrade Baybakov also conferred with Kyambran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The realization of the 11th 5-Year Plan and current topics related to the republic's future social and economic development perspectives were discussed during the talks.

Casan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan RFSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Suleyman Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan RFSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and Alish Lemberanskiy and (Hayat Musellimov), deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan RFSR Council of Ministers Presidium, accompanied Comrade Baybakov during his visits.

Comrade Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the RFSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the RFSR State Planning Committee, departed from Baku on 28 June.

Dolgikh Addresses Graduation

LD011537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Only people who are politically mature, competent, who have initiative, organizational abilities, and a creative approach to questions of economic development can manage contemporary production with a long-term view. It is precisely these qualities that are nurtured among the students of the USSR Council of Minister's Academy of National Economy. In Moscow today there was a solemn meeting devoted to the fourth routine graduation of its students.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those assembled. The speaker expressed confidence that the academy's students will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the majestic tasks of the economic and social development of the homeland.

Grishin Attends Discussion

PM241304 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed reports: "Constant Attention for Consumer Services"]

[Text] Satisfying Muscovites' demand for consumer services more fully, improving the quality and standard of services, and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans and targets for the sale of consumer services -- workers of the capital's services are directing their efforts toward resolving these very important tasks.

Since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone 56 major specialized municiple and consumer installations have been commissioned in the city and more than 1,000 different workshops, workrooms, hairdressers', and reception centers opened. Every day more than 1 million inhabitants of, and visitors to, the city make use of the services offered by 6,000 different consumer services enterprises.

Questions of improving consumer services are constantly at the center of attention of the city party organization and soviets.

Ways to improve the activity of consumer services enterprises are laid down in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development and Improvement of the Population's Consumer Service."

A conference was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom. It examined the tasks of Moscow's party, soviet, and economic organizations to fulfill this resolution.

B.V. Nikoloskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report.

The conference noted that there are still serious omissions in the work of a number of consumer services collectives. Last year certain enterprises did not fulfill plans for the volume of consumer services sales. In order to satisfy more fully the population's growing needs, it is necessary to strengthen the sector's material and technical base and expand the network of enterprises in the services sphere. More attention must be paid to the development of services provided on the spot at enterprises, construction sites and organizations. A considerable reserve for further improving consumer services lies in strengthening creative links between enterprises which manufacture consumer equipment and consumer services collectives, and in strengthening effective patronage help to the services sphere from the capital's industry. A very important trend in the further improvement of consumer services is reinforcing this sector with skilled cadres, fostering in collectives a sense of lofty responsibility for the matter in hand, and improving the standard and quality of the population's services.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and I.N. Panomarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the conference work.

Grishin Addresses Aktiv

PM230755 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting with Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting took place at Zelenogradskiy CPSU Raykom between V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and the city's party, soviet, and economic aktiv.

The meeting discussed the tasks of Zelenograd's party organizations in fulfilling the plan for the city's economic and social development and increasing the vanguard role of Communists in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and subsequent resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the 24th Moscow City Party Conference.

Gorbachev, Romanov in Leningrad

PM280859 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held yesterday to examine organizational questions.

In connection with the election of G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he was released from his duties as first secretary and bureau member of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

L.N. Zaykov, who was chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom, was elected first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

A.P. Dumachev, formerly secretary of the party obkom, was elected second secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

P.P. Mozhayev, formerly chief of the party obkom Party Organizational Work Department, was elected secretary and Bureau member of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

V.N. Krikhunov, formerly secretary of Moskovskiy CPSU Raykom, was confirmed as chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Party Organizational Work Department. Comrade V.N. Krikhunov was elected candidate member of the party obkom Bureau.

V.N. Lobko, formerly first secretary of Kronshtadtskiy Raykom, was confirmed as chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Construction Department.

M.S. Corbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in and addressed the plenum.

Y.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum.

A conversation took place in the Smolnyy between M.S. Gorbachev and G.V. Romanov and members of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau. They examined questions connected with the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress for fulfilling the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and oblast and with the realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Having taken part in the Leningrad party Obkom plenum, M.S. Corbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Detskoselskoyo Sovkhoz Association. In conversations with workers and specialists, he inquired about progress in the implementation of the Food Program, about questions of improving the management of the oblast's agroindustrial complex and fulfilling the this year's plans and socialist pledges, and about the rural workers' working and living conditions.

M.S. Corbachev familiarized himself with the new construction projects on Vasiliyevskiy Island, visited the cruiser Avrora, toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum in the Smolnyy, and laid flowers at the monument to the Motherland in the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery.

M.S. Corbachev left Leningrad 21 June.

Romanov Presents Award

PM041458 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, with the Order of Lenin, which he was awarded for services to the Soviet State and in connection with his 60th birthday. Members of the party obkom Bureau, who were present at the presentation of the order, warmly congratulated the award recipient.

FIRST 1000 KMS OF GAS PIPELINE OPERATIONAL

LD060621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A report has just been received from Tyumen:

The first 1000 kms of the Siberia-Western Europe export underground trunk pipeline today went into operation. A state commission has signed an act on handing over the whole section of the gas pipeline, which stretches across the territory of Western Siberia from the unique Urengoy deposits to the border with Sverdlovsk Oblast. The act stresses that the most complex sector on the line, for the first time in build practice, was laid in just one winter. This is an outstanding record in the construction of such ultra high-capacity underground lines.

FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER ANSWERS CRITICISM

PM041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Editorial office report under the rubric "Following Criticism": "'With a Sense of Duty'"]

[Text] As I. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, has reported to the editorial office, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy collegium has examined the item entitled "With a Sense of Duty" published in PRAVDA on 13 March and considers that the newspaper raised the questions correctly.

In 1982 the sector's work was unsteady, which led to the nonfulfillment of the state plan. That was connected with shortcomings in production management at a number of enterprises, at all-union industrial associations and within the ministry, with violations of production and manufacturing discipline and unplanned equipment idle times.

The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has formulated and approved measures for each all-union industrial association and enterprise.

There has now been perceptible improvement in the shipment of metal ore and in the sector's supply of coking coal and electricity. That has helped to ensure smooth working at the overwhelming majority of enterprises and to achieve steady work by the main units. As a result, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy fulfilled the state plan for January to May across the entire metallurgical range.

To ensure the stable working of the sector's enterprises, however, there is still much work to be done on implementing the planned measures, improving the quality of metal output and ensuring supplies according to orders, retooling and modernizing the sector's fixed capital, improving labor organization, and introducing advanced experience.

The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy also needs assistance from the USSR Cosplan and Gossnab and from other ministries and departments in material and technical supply.

PROGNOZ-9 AUTOMATIC STATION LAUNCHED

LD012032 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The automatic station "Prognoz-9" was launched in the Soviet Union at 16 hours 17 minutes of Moscow time on July 1, 1983.

The aim of the launching of the station is to carry out research into the radio radiation remaining from the moment of the original explosion of the universe, X-ray and gamma flashes in far-out space as well as corpuscular and electromagnetic radiation of the sun, plasma flows and magnetic fields in the near-Earth space to determine the impact of solar activities on the interplanetary medium and the Earth's magnetosphere.

On board the station is installed research equipment created in the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and France under to the program of international cooperation in the field of research and uses of outer space for peace. [sentence as received]

The automatic station "Prognoz-9" has been put into a high elliptic orbit of an Earth's satellite with the following parameters:

Maxium distance from the Earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 720 thousand kilometres,

Minimum distance from the Earth surface (in the perigee) -- 380 kilometres,
Initial period of revolution -- 26.7 days.
Inclination of the orbit -- 65.5 degrees.

The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the "Prognoz-9" station are functioning normally.

The coordination computer centre and institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are processing the incoming information.

ORDER OF LENIN CONFERRED ON SOYUZ T-8 COSMONAUTS

LD062115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] For having carried out the orbital flight in the Soyuz T-8 spacecraft and for courage and heroism displayed in doing this, the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium has conferred Orders of Lenin on pilot-cosmonaut Vladimir Georgiyevich Titov and on USSR Pilots-Cosmonauts and heroes of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov. Vladimir Georgiyevich Titov has been awarded the title of pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR.

LESSON DRAWN FROM STORY OF CORRUPT GENERAL

PM291216 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[Colonel B. Pokholenchuk and Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin reports: "A Souvenir for the Inspector: Party Life: On the Topic of Ethics"]

[Text] A long time ago, during our time as correspondents on a district paper, one of us went on a routine trip. It was an ordinary assignment. One trip is much like another. But this one remained etched on the memory in all its details because of the rather unusual treatment the correspondent received in the unit he visited.

He came across facts which testified to the poor work of a number of people in official positions. An article about this might appear. And so, to prevent such an undesirable development of events, a "special person" was assigned to the journalist. A young shy captain, Nikolay Nikolayevich, by name and patronymic. It proved impossible to get rid of him. "I have been ordered to help you in every way," he said.

They drove to the shooting range. There, glancing expressively at the hot sun, the captain suggested several times:

"Maybe we should drive into town and have a beer?"

And every time he blushed, sensing how inappropriate his familiarity was.

He wanted to know whether the guest had visited the area before and, on learning that he had not, presented him with an expensive book with photographs.

"To keep the memory fresh...."

In the evening, as dinner time approached, Nikolay Nikolayevich suggested with feigned innocence that, since lunch had not been much, "let's make up for it" and go to a restaurant. The idea of the restaurant was declined. They had supper in the military trade center canteen, despite the fact that it had been suggested that the captain hurry home -- they might be waiting for him there. No, he could by no means leave the guest, because he had to see for himself that "the hotel was OK."

He had several conspiratorial whispered conversations with the waitress, made repeated trips to the buffet, and when they left to go to the hotel he was carrying a package. In the hotel room he unwrapped the package, put a bottle of brandy on the table and, fumbling, produced canned foods and cheese, obviously feeling more and more ill at ease.

The journalist invited him to sit down and said point blank in a comradely manner: "Nikolay Nikolayevich, you and I are communists. And those who attached you to me are communists too.... Why are you doing all this?" He grew even more embarrassed. And then suddenly it came out that the captain never touched beer, did not like restaurants, and what's more, had taken the money to go to the restaurant from his wife even though it had been earmarked to buy something urgently needed by the family. But he had been ordered to "be attentive. And I have not done anything like this before," he said, trying to explain his embarrassment.

A very recent incident made me remember this old story. An inspection group headed by a general arrived in a unit in the Siberian Military District.

The general's name was Vasiliy Timofeyevich Turkin. Unit commander Lieutenant Colonel I. Chelyshev had made energetic preparations for the commission's arrival. Rooms for the commission members had been hastily refurbished and furnished, for which R300 was spent. Junior Sergenat T. Babayan had been given leave and had flown home to procure Armenian brandy.

Vasiliy Timofeyevich, having arrived in the unit, went to work. Once he slipped the unity commander a small piece of paper containing a number of book titles: "The Nerve" by Vladimir Vysotskiy, several volumes from the "Outstanding People's Lives" series, and other publications in short supply. "No doubt," he said, "it will be easier to get hold of them out here."

Vasiliy Timofeyevich also wanted to get a good imported tape recorder, preferably Japanese. "It is difficult to buy good equipment in Moscow," he explained. Senior Lieutenant V. Stepankov combed all the city commissaries in search of a tape recorder. Finally, a tape recorder was bought. But then it somehow happened that Turkin never mentioned the money that should have been paid for the tape recorder, and Chelyshev did not remind him. And so he left without paying up. To all appearances, it was never really expected that the money would be reimbursed, because when the required amount was taken out of the finance section and the mutual aid fund there had already been talk about "a gift being needed for the inspector."

However, Vasiliy Timofeyevich was not able to take the books with him -- as if it were easy to buy such books. He phoned several times to remind them to speed up the delivery. But it is obvious that before you can deliver you must be able to obtain. Chelyshev gave this task to his deputy in the political section, Lieutenant Colonel I. Teteryatnikov, and he in turn delegated it to Senior Lieutenant A. Klemin. The latter chose a pile of the best recently received books from the unit's library, and Pvt D. Aniskin was dispatched to the capital with them.

Six months later the whole story came to light and the district political directorate inquried into the conduct of Lt Cols Chelyshev and Teteryatnikov. They were punished. Vasiliy Timofeyevich became alarmed. He called Chelyshev and hinted transparently that, as he put it, he had borrowed the money for the tape recorder, and that it was on the way now.

But how was the money repaid in the first place, immediately after the purchase had been made? Chelyshev found a simple way out of the situation: He instructed subunit commanders to make their subordinates help out "with seasonal work" -- this would bring in money. And it did. True, nobody knew exactly how much was earned or what the money was spent on, apart from repaying the debt in the finance section and the mutual aid fund.

This shows that one deviation from our ethical standards leads to another and another.... And it is not difficult to imagine what damage this inflicted on people's education and combat training. One of the members of the primary party organization said during the investigation of Communist V. Turkin's misdemeanor:

"The CPSU membership card bears the inscription of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's sacred words: 'The party is the intellect, honor and conscience of our epoch.' Turkin has by his actions besmirched the honor and conscience of a communist, he has placed himself outside the party."

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's party commission without hesitation endorsed the party committee's decision on the expulsion of V.T. Turkin from the CPSU for abuse of official position, manifested in extortion and bribetaking. His service in the Armed Forces also ended in disgrace.

We could draw a line here. However, it may be useful to go further, beyond the cited incident. No doubt it was an exceptional incident, the only one of its kind. But not for nothing did one of the communists say at the party meeting which examined Turkin's unworthy conduct: "People don't do this sort of thing out of the blue." He meant his colleague. But what he said could apply equally well to Chelyshev. Strictly speaking, these are links in the same chain, two ends of a rope, two sides of a coin -- call it what you want. To all appearances, Chelyshev is one of those people who have made the current saying: "You either grease palms, or you don't go places" -- usually said ironically -- his main guideline in life. And one cannot but think: How far can one trust a person who is trying to embellish the true situation in the combat-readiness sector entrusted to him by ingratiating himself with people who come to make an inspection by making their stay pleasant and by rendering them services? It is said that demand creates supply. However, as regards the given case, it is difficult to say which is demand here and which is supply, and which supply and which demand. When the moral brakes fail, everything gets into a spin.

No, remembering the captain who, way back, had obviously made his first attempts at subservience was no accident.

Everything in life has to begin somewhere, with something. Having strayed onto such a path, you end up thinking that it is the only way to achieve success in life. And being subservient to a man because you are dependent on him at that moment for some reason, you will soon want those dependent on you to show you special favors.

Maybe this is the fruit of some distorted notions, sown in your heart by someone long ago and since forgotten, about the ways to professional and personal success. Or maybe you lack confidence in your ability to do a job properly and therefore you try to gain praise "by other means"? And the following reasoning cannot be excluded, either: The abilities are there, but why exert yourself if all that is needed is "to please." And so, one may assume, Turkin started off at one time as Chelyshev is carrying on now.

But maybe it is simply difficult to make out the fine line which separates disinterested attention shown to a man from something that puts him under some kind of obligation?

Our whole life is movement. That is precisely what makes it life. We come and go, we meet people, or they meet us. We enter into business relations, in a manner of speaking. And that, among other things, constitutes human relationships. Naturally, a host is attentive to his guest. He ensures normal working conditions for someone who has arrived in the unit on some assignment, helps him to obtain the information he requires as quickly as possible, puts him in touch with someone, helps him get somewhere on business.... Naturally, it is impossible to list everything that can be described as a sign of attention, everything that constitutes the fabric of relations. Nevertheless that invisible line does exist, beyond which something quite different begins. And to overstep it is equally dangerous for the host and for the guest....

We have just said: an invisible line, a fine line. But after all, from the other side it's more precise: for clear and strong people it is always as clear as the border between two states, as strong as a granite wall.